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400 Dln.	1,500 Dln.	7,000 Dln.
1,000 Dln.	3,500 Dln.	15,000 Dln.
2,000 Dln.	7,000 Dln.	30,000 Dln.
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32,000 Dln.	112,000 Dln.	480,000 Dln.
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36,000 Dln.	126,000 Dln.	540,000 Dln.
37,000 Dln.	129,500 Dln.	555,000 Dln.
38,000 Dln.	133,000 Dln.	570,000 Dln.
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41,000 Dln.	143,500 Dln.	615,000 Dln.
42,000 Dln.	147,000 Dln.	630,000 Dln.
43,000 Dln.	150,500 Dln.	645,000 Dln.
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46,000 Dln.	161,000 Dln.	690,000 Dln.
47,000 Dln.	164,500 Dln.	705,000 Dln.
48,000 Dln.	168,000 Dln.	720,000 Dln.
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50,000 Dln.	175,000 Dln.	750,000 Dln.
51,000 Dln.	178,500 Dln.	765,000 Dln.
52,000 Dln.	182,000 Dln.	780,000 Dln.
53,000 Dln.	185,500 Dln.	795,000 Dln.
54,000 Dln.	189,000 Dln.	810,000 Dln.
55,000 Dln.	192,500 Dln.	825,000 Dln.
56,000 Dln.	196,000 Dln.	840,000 Dln.
57,000 Dln.	199,500 Dln.	855,000 Dln.
58,000 Dln.	203,000 Dln.	870,000 Dln.
59,000 Dln.	206,500 Dln.	885,000 Dln.
60,000 Dln.	210,000 Dln.	900,000 Dln.
61,000 Dln.	213,500 Dln.	915,000 Dln.
62,000 Dln.	217,000 Dln.	930,000 Dln.
63,000 Dln.	220,500 Dln.	945,000 Dln.
64,000 Dln.	224,000 Dln.	960,000 Dln.
65,000 Dln.	227,500 Dln.	975,000 Dln.
66,000 Dln.	231,000 Dln.	990,000 Dln.
67,000 Dln.	234,500 Dln.	1,005,000 Dln.
68,000 Dln.	238,000 Dln.	1,020,000 Dln.
69,000 Dln.	241,500 Dln.	1,035,000 Dln.
70,000 Dln.	245,000 Dln.	1,050,000 Dln.
71,000 Dln.	248,500 Dln.	1,065,000 Dln.
72,000 Dln.	252,000 Dln.	1,080,000 Dln.
73,000 Dln.	255,500 Dln.	1,095,000 Dln.
74,000 Dln.	259,000 Dln.	1,110,000 Dln.
75,000 Dln.	262,500 Dln.	1,125,000 Dln.
76,000 Dln.	266,000 Dln.	1,140,000 Dln.
77,000 Dln.	269,500 Dln.	1,155,000 Dln.
78,000 Dln.	273,000 Dln.	1,170,000 Dln.
79,000 Dln.	276,500 Dln.	1,185,000 Dln.
80,000 Dln.	280,000 Dln.	1,200,000 Dln.
81,000 Dln.	283,500 Dln.	1,215,000 Dln.
82,000 Dln.	287,000 Dln.	1,230,000 Dln.
83,000 Dln.	290,500 Dln.	1,245,000 Dln.
84,000 Dln.	294,000 Dln.	1,260,000 Dln.
85,000 Dln.	297,500 Dln.	1,275,000 Dln.
86,000 Dln.	301,000 Dln.	1,290,000 Dln.
87,000 Dln.	304,500 Dln.	1,305,000 Dln.
88,000 Dln.	308,000 Dln.	1,320,000 Dln.
89,000 Dln.	311,500 Dln.	1,335,000 Dln.
90,000 Dln.	315,000 Dln.	1,350,000 Dln.
91,000 Dln.	318,500 Dln.	1,365,000 Dln.
92,000 Dln.	322,000 Dln.	1,380,000 Dln.
93,000 Dln.	325,500 Dln.	1,395,000 Dln.
94,000 Dln.	329,000 Dln.	1,410,000 Dln.
95,000 Dln.	332,500 Dln.	1,425,000 Dln.
96,000 Dln.	336,000 Dln.	1,440,000 Dln.
97,000 Dln.	339,500 Dln.	1,455,000 Dln.
98,000 Dln.	343,000 Dln.	1,470,000 Dln.
99,000 Dln.	346,500 Dln.	1,485,000 Dln.
100,000 Dln.	350,000 Dln.	1,500,000 Dln.

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PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1985

ESTABLISHED 1887

U.K. Talks On Strike Falter

Thatcher Rules No Concession On Coal Dispute

By Michael Getler
Washington Post Service

LONDON — Amid signs that Britain's 10-month coalminers' strike is crumbling, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Thursday that she would not yield on the crucial point of the dispute, despite pledges by the miners' union that it would now negotiate without preconditions.

Mrs. Thatcher's defense of her Conservative government's position came at a time when the strike appeared to be moving into a climactic phase, and when the fate of possible new negotiations to end the bitter and frequently violent strike hung in the balance.

In a stormy debate in Parliament, Mrs. Thatcher said the final decision on whether to shut down coal pits that were "unconformable," meaning that they could only produce coal at a big loss, "must rest with the management of the National Coal Board," the organization that runs Britain's nationalized coal mines.

The leader of the National Union of Mineworkers, Arthur Scargill, has demanded from the outset of the stoppage that none of Britain's 175 coal pits should be closed unless they are exhausted of coal or are unsafe.

Mr. Scargill said Thursday that his union was ready to start negotiations without preconditions as agreed to late last week in informal talks with coal board members. During those talks, the sketchy outline of a would-be peace plan was discussed.

But later, the coal board, in a move that stunned the union, demanded that the union put in writing whether it was prepared "to help resolve the problem of dealing with uneconomic capacity in the coal industry."

Union officials claimed they were ready to negotiate "everything" and viewed the demand as an effort to sabotage the chances for new negotiations.

In the House of Commons, Neil Kinnock, the leader of the opposition Labour Party, said he sensed that the new demand bore the "dirty fingerprints" of Mrs. Thatcher. The coal board, which tends to be more conciliatory than the government, is supposed to be independent of direct government control in the dispute, but it is clear that the government plays a role. Although both sides appeared to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Ariel Sharon

Sharon Loses Libel Case as Jurors Find No Malice

By John Doyle
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Ariel Sharon lost his \$50-million libel suit against Time Inc. on Thursday when a federal jury ruled that Time magazine did not knowingly or

recklessly publish a false story linking his \$50-million libel suit against Time Inc. on Thursday when a federal jury ruled that Time magazine did not knowingly or

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Roy Hattersley

Britain's Union Barons Have Lost Their Empire

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

LONDON — There used to be something almost imperial about the British labor unions. The union barons sat confidently at prime ministers' elbows, regular-

Europe's Unions: A Time of Trial

Third of three articles.

ly darting from their limousines into 10 Downing Street for late-night meetings to discuss some national crisis or other, dispensing advice and not infrequently issuing orders.

But the days of the extraparlimentary labor power brokers, and of those "beer and sandwiches" conferences, as the British call them, may well be gone forever.

"The facts, though unpleasant, are undeniable," said Roy Hattersley, the Labor Party's deputy leader, as he reviewed the situation of unions in Britain and elsewhere in Western Europe. "The world has changed, and with it the economic culture, based on mass-production factories, in which the unions thrived."

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher no longer seeks the union leaders' counsel, although she saw to it that two leaders who tried to work with her, Frank Chapple and Len Murray, were given peerages in the New Year's Honors List.

Mrs. Thatcher has won a series of changes that make it harder to maintain a closed shop, harder to win authority for a strike, easier to remove union officials and easier to move through the courts to stop unlawful acts such as secondary boycotts.

"There has never been a time when the views of trade unions have been less noticed, let alone heeded," Mr. Hattersley said. "And seldom have trade unions

EPA Cites Chemical Leaks

Gas That Caused Bhopal Disaster Escaped in U.S.

By Philip Shabecoff
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Methyl isocyanate, the chemical that killed more than 2,000 people in India, was accidentally leaked 28 times in the last five years at a Union Carbide plant in West Virginia, the Environmental Protection Agency has reported.

The report Wednesday, based on an inspection last month of the plant and its records, attributed the releases to "equipment failure" and "human errors."

The report said more information was being sought to determine if any of the methyl isocyanate escaped into the surrounding environment. The plant, in Institute, West Virginia, is near Charleston, the state capital.

The report did not indicate whether the leaks affected the health of plant workers or others living in the vicinity. But the investigation found no evidence of injury from the leaks, according to the deputy director of the agency's regional office in Philadelphia, which prepared the report.

The official, Stanley L. Laskowski, said Wednesday that the amounts released were very small compared with those that poured into the air Dec. 3 from a sister plant in Bhopal, India. There is no official estimate yet of how much methyl isocyanate gas leaked from a storage tank in the Indian plant.

Under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, governing hazardous substances, companies are required to report leaks of a

pound or more of specified chemicals, including methyl isocyanate, if they are released into the "environment."

Thomas Sprick, a Union Carbide spokesman at the company's headquarters in Danbury, Conn., said company officials had not yet seen the report on the Institute plant and could not comment on it.

The environmental agency's regional office said it was also reviewing spills of toluene, a solvent that can cause neurological disorders, from the Union Carbide plant into the Kanawha River last month and this month. It said the company failed to notify the agency promptly of the toluene spill.

■ **Warning of Danger**
Union Carbide knew of the possibility of a "runaway reaction" of methyl isocyanate at its Institute

plant less than three months before the Bhopal disaster, according to an internal memo released Thursday.

The memo, prepared by a Union Carbide safety team and received by the manager of the Institute plant Sept. 19, warned of two "major" concerns about toxic chemi-

cal reactions. One was a "runaway reaction" of methyl isocyanate at its Institute

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U.S. to Raise Request For Israeli Military Aid To \$1.9 Billion for '86

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has resolved objections by the Office of Management and Budget to an increase in military aid for Israel and will ask Congress to provide about \$1.9 billion in such aid next year, U.S. officials said Thursday.

The officials said that figure was approved by the White House after Secretary of State George P. Shultz reached agreement with David A. Stockman, director of the budget office, on a formula circumventing the office's desire to freeze Israeli military aid at the present level of \$1.4 billion.

Israeli officials said Thursday that, in the aid negotiations in Washington last month, Israel submitted a document outlining possible economic and military aid requirements totaling \$12 billion in the next three years.

The officials stressed, however, that the portions of the document dealing with the years after 1986 did not constitute a formal request but were "preliminary long-range projections of anticipated future needs" and "almost surely will be subject to revision" depending on how well the Israeli government deals with its economic troubles.

U.S. and Israeli negotiators reached tentative agreement in late December on \$1.9 billion for the 1986 fiscal year. The budget office then argued that giving such a sizeable increase to Israel, already the largest recipient of U.S. foreign aid, would run counter to the office's efforts to cut the U.S. deficit by freezing most of the budget for fiscal 1986.

The U.S. officials said the dispute was resolved when Mr. Shultz and Mr. Stockman agreed on a formula that would involve reducing certain components of the administration's overall foreign aid request and diverting some funds originally intended for Export-Import Bank credits to the Israeli aid package.

The officials said that these measures, coupled with the normal adjustments that Congress makes in transposing its "base line" budgetary figures from one fiscal year to the next, will provide enough money to cover the increase.

At the same time, the officials said, the budget office will be able

to argue that the adjusted total for foreign aid in the administration's budget request for 1986 will not represent any substantial real growth from this year's figure.

Israel had originally sought about \$4 billion — \$2.1 billion in military assistance and \$1.9 billion in economic aid — as well as immediate emergency aid of \$800 million.

The U.S. response to the immediate formal request for economic aid was to promise a fiscal 1986 request to Congress of \$1.2 billion, the amount Israel is getting this year. The administration deferred a decision on the request for \$800 million because Mr. Shultz was dissatisfied with the pace of Israel's moves toward an economic stabilization program.

U.S. officials say Mr. Shultz believes his strategy of "holding the Israelis' feet to the fire" will gradually force them to take the austerity measures the administration seeks. If they do, the officials added, the United States is prepared to ask Congress for all or most of the \$800-million emergency request.

Inflation Controls Sought
Prime Minister Shimon Peres sought agreement Thursday with trade unions and industrialists on an eight-month extension of wage and price controls that would limit Israel's inflation to 5 percent a month. The Associated Press reported from Tel Aviv.

Mr. Peres and four members of his cabinet met with leaders of the Histadrut trade union federation and representatives of the private sector to work out details after the broad outlines of agreement were reportedly reached during a 15-hour session Wednesday.

Summi Leader Has Surgery
A Lebanese Sunni Moslem leader, Mustafa Saad, who was seriously wounded in a car bomb explosion Monday in Sidon, was reported in stable condition Thursday after surgery on his eyes and face at a Boston hospital, United Press International reported.

But doctors said it might be a week before they know whether Wednesday's surgery was successful. A hospital spokesman declined to say how severely Mr. Saad's eyesight was affected by the explosion.

Mr. Saad's wife, Lobove, was also stable after surgery Wednesday for wounds suffered in the blast outside the couple's apartment house. Two persons were killed and 37 were injured in the blast. The Saads were flown Tuesday to Boston.



General Amos Gilboa, the Israeli representative, at the Naqoura talks Thursday on Israel's pullout from Lebanon.

Naqoura Talks Break Down

(Continued from Page 1)

Israel's withdrawal became imminent. They have attended rallies backing the Palestine Liberation Organization, and collaborators with the Israelis have been killed. Security sources said Mohammed al-Gharani, leader of the biggest local pro-Israel militia, had left Sidon by sea with 25 of his 200 men for an unknown destination.

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The jury ruled that Mr. Sharon's lawyers had proved a key paragraph of the story defamatory and false. If the panel had found that Time published the story knowing it was false or with "reckless disregard" of whether it was true, a hearing would have been held to

Sharon Loses Libel Suit As Jurors Rule Time Did Not Intend Malice

(Continued from Page 1)

to prove that Time magazine did lie ... and they were careless." His lawyer, Milton Gould, told Judge Abraham D. Sofaer of the U.S. District Court that he might submit motions later. Mr. Gould said afterward that Mr. Sharon "didn't come here for any money. He came here for vindication and he's been vindicated."

Time's managing editor, Ray Cave, said, "Needless to say, we're immensely pleased with the verdict."

The magazine said, "Time feels strongly that the case should never have reached an American courtroom. It was brought by a foreign politician attempting to recoup his political fortunes."

"The article we published was substantially true," the magazine added.

Henry Grunwald, Time's editor in chief, said, "I'm not totally happy with the jury's earlier findings on defamation and on falsity." He said he thought the jury's verdict was wrong on those points.

Mr. Sharon claimed that, in its Feb. 21, 1983, cover story, Time libeled him in reporting that he had "discussed" revenge for the assassination of Lebanon's president-elect, Bashir Gemayel, one day before Christian Phalangists massacred hundreds of Palestinians at two refugee camps in Israeli-occupied Beirut.

The jury ruled that Mr. Sharon's lawyers had proved a key paragraph of the story defamatory and false. If the panel had found that Time published the story knowing it was false or with "reckless disregard" of whether it was true, a hearing would have been held to

determine if Mr. Sharon's reputation had been injured by the article. Mr. Sharon would have had to win on all three questions, and then show damage to his reputation, to win his case.

Mr. Sharon, who was forced to resign as defense minister after an Israeli inquiry found that he bore "indirect responsibility" for the massacre, called the Time story a "blood libel" against him, Israel and Jews everywhere. He is now minister of industry and commerce.

His lawyers argued that the Time story would lead the average reader to conclude that he "instigated, encouraged and condoned" the massacre. Time denied that that interpretation was possible.

The magazine had originally maintained that information about the discussion it reported was contained in Appendix B of an Israeli inquiry commission's report on the September 1982 massacre.

Mr. Sharon testified that he did not discuss revenge "with any Lebanese" and denied that Appendix B contained information about such a discussion.

For months, the Israeli government refused to release Appendix B and other secret documents from the investigation, citing national security.

After an exchange of letters between Judge Sofaer and Israel's Justice Ministry, the Israeli government agreed to let former Supreme Court President Yitzhak Kahane review Appendix B and other documents.

In answer to three written questions submitted by Judge Sofaer, Mr. Kahane, who directed the Israeli investigation, said there was no "evidence or suggestion" that Mr. Sharon discussed revenge with Phalangists or knew they would commit a massacre.

In final arguments, Time's lawyers conceded that Appendix B did not contain the information the article said it did, but they denied that Time knew this when it published the story.

After calling 13 witnesses, including eight Time employees, Mr. Sharon's lawyers rested their case Dec. 20.

Time's lawyers stunned the courtroom when they rested their case just two hours later without calling any witnesses, though they had spent thousands of dollars traveling to Israel to obtain depositions from at least five witnesses.

Time said it made its case in cross examination of Mr. Sharon's witnesses.

In Tel Aviv on Thursday, Menachem Begin, who was prime minister at the time of the massacre, said the jury's decision was a "moral victory" even though Time was not found guilty.

"The jury decided there was no malice but they reprimanded Time. The question of malice is only a technicality," Mr. Begin said in a telephone interview. "There is an absolute moral victory of Minister General Sharon in this case."

Union Barons Lose Empire In Britain

(Continued from Page 1)

vinced the future of his organization lies in "cooperating with companies and contributing to their prosperity."

He has signed no-strike contracts, containing provisions for flexible work rules, with a dozen companies.

In Sweden, unions are on the defensive even though unemployment is only 2 to 3 percent, even though a Socialist government is in power and even though they represent 90 percent of workers. They have recently been limited to relatively small wage increases, although they are gaining a share of ownership of Swedish industry through the newly created workers' funds.

"We have been restrained in our wage demands," said Klas Pettersson of the Labor Organization, Sweden's big but no longer pre-eminent labor union group, "and in return we expect the government to maintain the present level of welfare spending. There is no formal agreement; we have simply talked and come to understand each other."

No such conversation is possible at the moment in Britain, a country, in the view of Peter Wallenberg, a leading Swedish banker who knows both places well, that could not be less like Sweden.

"Our trade unions have been one of the driving forces in the creation of modern Sweden," he said. "Historically, they are certainly a benign force, and they are still seen as such by most people. They are not revolutionaries, and they are very Swedish in that they never shout. They want to keep what they have — jobs and benefits — and they are willing to yield on wages to do that."

Not everyone agrees with that view, Assar Lindbeck, an economist, says he sees the penetration of almost every Swedish institution by the unions, and now their entry into the ranks of industrial ownership, as a threat to the pluralism he thinks essential to liberty.

But one does not hear even from Mr. Lindbeck and his allies in Sweden, or for that matter anywhere else in Western Europe, the kind of outright hostility to unions that one regularly hears in Britain.

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Shuttle Launched in Secrecy

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (AP) — The U.S. space shuttle Discovery rocketed away from Earth after a secret countdown Thursday, carrying a crew of five military officers who will launch a reconnaissance satellite to covespion on the Soviet Union, according to government sources.

The shuttle, bound on the first completely classified mission in the history of U.S. manned space flight, lifted off its launchpad Thursday afternoon and flew over the Atlantic Ocean. The launch was delayed a day by freezing weather in Florida.

The satellite, sources report, is capable of tracking Soviet missile tests and eavesdropping on military and diplomatic communications in much of Europe, Asia and Africa. The exact launch time was kept secret minutes before the liftoff. That was intended to hamper Soviet efforts to monitor the satellite after the astronauts have released it from the shuttle's cargo bay.

Yugoslav Court Releases Dissident

BELGRADE (Reuters) — A Yugoslav court has freed a dissident intellectual and reduced conspiracy charges against three others in an unexpected move from the prosecution.

The public prosecutor, Danilo Nanovic, announced Wednesday that the state was withdrawing all charges against a translator, Pavluska Imsirovic, 36, one of six defendants, for lack of evidence. He said the conspiracy charges against Miroslav Miletic, 55, a scriptwriter, Dragomir Ojic, 36, a technician, and Milan Nikolic, 37, a sociologist, would be reduced to that of a lesser charge of spreading propaganda hostile to Yugoslavia. This carries a one-year minimum sentence on conviction instead of the five-year minimum for conspiracy.

Mr. Nanovic said the state was also ready to amend charges against Vladimir Mijanovic, 38, a sociologist, and Gordan Jovanovic, 24, a philosophy student, who were absent from court Wednesday. The trial was adjourned until Monday.

Result of Popieluszko Autopsy Given

TORUN, Poland (AP) — The pro-Solidarity priest whom three Polish secret police officers are charged with killing was beaten repeatedly on the head and arms by fists and a club and apparently died by choking on his blood, medical experts told a court Thursday.

The experts said they could not determine for certain whether the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko was dead or "on the verge of dying" on Oct. 19 when he was thrown into a reservoir bound, gagged and with a noose tied around his neck.

But they said that the beatings administered to the priest were so severe that his death was "already irrevocable" before he was dumped into the water. The head of the autopsy team, Professor Maria Bydny said the cause of death was a combination of factors, such as the blows, gagging and the noose but that the primary cause was choking on his blood.

Paraguay to Destroy Drug Chemicals

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The president of Paraguay and other Paraguayan officials promised two visiting members of Congress last week that the Asuncion government would destroy 49,000 gallons (185,760 liters) of chemicals believed to have been intended for the manufacture of cocaine, according to U.S. officials.

Before the visit by the congressmen, the president of Paraguay, General Alfredo Stroessner, had refused requests from the U.S. ambassador for a meeting to discuss the chemicals, which were seized in October by Paraguayan customs officers. The congressmen are Peter H. Kostmayer, Democrat of Pennsylvania, and Robert G. Torricelli, Democrat of New Jersey. The U.S. officials said Tuesday.

That refusal and an investigation by American officials had caused the State Department to say it believed senior Paraguayan military officers might be involved in drug trafficking. The chemicals that were seized — ether, acetone and hydrochloric acid — are used to convert coca leaves to cocaine. U.S. officials said that with 49,000 gallons, traffickers could make about eight tons of cocaine, or 10 percent of the U.S. supply for a year.

Gandhi Puts Conditions on Sikh Talks

NEW DELHI (AP) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi declared Thursday that he will not open talks with Sikh leaders on a resolution of the crisis in Punjab state unless they renounce terrorism and withdraw autonomy demands.

The autonomy demands are contained in a 1973 resolution passed by the militant Akali Dal party, which Mr. Gandhi and other government leaders have called "secessionist." Mr. Gandhi said that there was no point in discussing demands for a larger share of interstate river waters and merger of Chandigarh city with Punjab if the Sikh leaders insisted on a settlement on the basis of the 1973 resolution.

There can be no complete agreement as long as Akali Dal is not willing to compromise on this issue," Mr. Gandhi said in Parliament. "The leaders should also state that they stood by the constitution."

Mozambique Rebels Blow Up Bridge

JOHANNESBURG (NYT) — Anti-government rebels in Mozambique were reported Thursday to have blown up a bridge in the south of the country, severing rail links between the capital, Maputo, and South Africa, its main trading partner and nominally a major ally against the insurgents.

The attack, reported by the South African radio, followed sabotage earlier this week of a power line running from South Africa to Maputo and an ambush in which two Johannesburg-based Britons were killed on the highway in the same area last week.

South African radio said thousands of tons of goods for Maputo that were to be exported through its port were now held up in South Africa. All the recent attacks took place close to the South African border.

Reagan to Offer Post to Kirkpatrick

WASHINGTON (NYT) — President Ronald Reagan said Wednesday that he intended to offer Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative to the United Nations, a high-level job in the foreign policy field, but he did not specify the post.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick, who has expressed a desire to leave the UN post and return to Washington, is scheduled to meet with Mr. Reagan next Wednesday at the White House to discuss her future in the administration. A White House official said the leading candidate to replace Mrs. Kirkpatrick at the UN was Vernon A. Walters, an ambassador at large and former deputy director of Central Intelligence.

Administration officials speculated that Mrs. Kirkpatrick would be offered the directorship of the Agency for International Development, and close friends of Mrs. Kirkpatrick raised the possibility that she might be offered the top post at the United States Information Agency. White House officials said a job in the arms control or national security field was also possible.

Hunt for Springer Kidnappers Opens

ZURICH (AP) — Police said Thursday they have opened a worldwide manhunt for the kidnappers of the teenage grandson of Axel Springer, the West German newspaper publisher. They said the youth was released Wednesday after being held hostage for three days.

Police said Axel Sven Springer, 19, disappeared Sunday from a boarding school at Zuz, near Zurich, and was freed Wednesday night at Zurich airport. Police said one of the kidnappers was described as speaking English with a foreign accent. Few details of the case, including the number of kidnappers involved, were available.

Police said Mr. Springer would remain "in the care of police" for the time being because he was needed as a source of information. Bernard Servatius, an official with the Springer company, said no ransom had been paid.

Greece Affirms NATO College Pullout

ATHENS (Reuters) — Greece is withdrawing indefinitely from the NATO Defense College in Rome over a dispute about a classroom scenario involving a coup in Athens. Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu said Thursday.

In a brief statement, the Socialist leader said: "The incident is closed, but no further participation by Greek officers and diplomats is envisioned at the NATO Defense College." A government spokesman said: "There is no time limit on the decision."

Last week, Greece withdrew three students and a professor from the college after they were given a classroom exercise envisaging a foreign-backed coup by the Greek armed forces on the day after a leftist election victory.

For the Record

Senator Warren B. Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire, was appointed Thursday to head the Senate Ethics Committee. The first-term senator was appointed by the majority leader, Robert J. Dole, to succeed Senator Ted Stevens, Republican of Alaska. The panel reviews complaints about the conduct of senators. The chairmanship is rotated periodically. (AP)

Bernhard H. Goetz, charged with attempted murder in a Manhattan subway shooting, will not testify before a grand jury in the case and will not plea bargain if he is indicted, his lawyer said Thursday. (AP)

Madrid Fights '80s Crimes By Bringing Back 'Serenos'

Reuters

MADRID — Rising crime and a scholarly mayor's love for the past are combining to bring back the serenitas, night watchmen who unlocked doors for late-night revelers for more than a century until they were phased out in 1976.

City officials have said they are working with business and civic groups on the legal and financial arrangements for about 2,500 serenitas to start work, possibly before the summer.

The familiar figure in an old-fashioned coat and peaked cap, a heavy stick in his hand and a key dangling from his belt, became increasingly rare as old apartment blocks with iron gates gave way to modern buildings with automatic doors.

But many residents of Madrid, including the Socialist mayor, Enrique Tierno Galvan, felt that intercoms were a poor substitute for the vigorous clapping that traditionally summoned the sereno.

Mr. Tierno, who composes edicts in 16th-century Spanish, has found support from civic

groups that are alarmed at the rise in muggings and armed robberies.

One of the main issues being discussed is how the serenitas will be paid without increasing the city's payroll, officials said. Some form of subsidy from business organizations is being considered.

The old serenitas earned only tips and had no social security. Most held a daytime job.

The new serenitas probably will still carry a stick, although it likely will be a rubber version. They will use a two-way radio to contact city police, but not carry a gun. Armed serenitas, officials said, could become the targets of criminals who want guns.

The new serenitas will join 750 of their former colleagues who were formed into a vigilante corps assimilated by the municipal police force.

A daily newspaper, Ya, said this would mean the return to a tradition of "unconditional help for citizens in exchange for just good will, which has inspired comedy, drama and humor."



A sereno, keeper of the keys.

Critics List Risks at U.S. Work Places U.K. Miners Offer Talks

By Peter Perl
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Public Citizen Health Research Group has disclosed the names of 249 work places in 42 U.S. states where the federal government has identified, but not notified, approximately 250,000 workers who face an increased risk of cancer, heart disease and other illnesses.

The consumer group obtained the list through a Freedom of Information Act request and made it public Wednesday.

The list included major corporations in the oil, chemical, metal, asbestos and pharmaceutical industries that produce hazardous substances.

U.S. health officials have been debating whether the government is obligated to notify workers who may be in danger of contracting diseases from substances in work places studied by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health over the past 15 years.

"We have more than 200,000 workers at severely increased risk, and the government does not want to notify them," said Dr. Sidney M.

Wolfe, director of the group, which was founded by Ralph Nader. "And so the chemical companies win out over the people they employ."

He added: "The government is nodding to the industry, and ignoring the public."

The Health and Human Services Department rejected a \$4-million budget request from the occupational safety agency to begin a "worker notification" program, citing the cost, the confusion in some industries about whether the medical evidence justified a government

warning, and the fear that notification would unduly alarm communities.

"There has been a lot of discussion and a lot of agonizing over how to do it, and how to do it right," said Shirley Barth, a department spokeswoman.

The Centers for Disease Control, which includes the institute, asked its own ethics advisory panel to review the issue in 1983. It concluded that although the government did not have a legal obligation to inform workers, it "does have an ethical obligation" to do so.

The union leadership, faced with weakening support, is trying to salvage what it can and to win some concessions on who determines pit closures now that its members have gone without pay for 47 weeks.

Mr. Kincock asked Mrs. Thatcher: "Do you really want to encourage negotiations or are you still obsessed with securing humiliation, no matter what the cost or how long it takes?"

At issue is an unspoken government tactic. For the past few months, it has become clear that many miners have gone back to work, and that flow is continuing. About 50,000 of Britain's 188,000 miners defied the strike call from the start. Since November, another 25,000 or so have gone back to work, according to the coal board.

Mrs. Thatcher said that there had been seven rounds of negotiations already, that all were fruitless because Mr. Seagrill never budged from his "impossible demand" that there be no pit closures, and that having a written pledge was essential for new talks.

stock fell \$1.375 a share, to \$38.125, on news of the report.

EPA Seeks \$6.8 Million Fine
The Environmental Protection Agency announced Thursday that it is seeking the largest toxic waste penalty in its history, \$6.8 million, against Chemical Waste Management Inc. of Oak Brook, a Chicago suburb.

The Associated Press said the agency filed a civil complaint Thursday alleging that the company violated federal regulations governing the "use, record-keeping and marking of PCBs between 1980 and 1983" in storing the toxic waste material.

Company officials could not be reached immediately for comment. Studies have shown that PCBs, or polychlorinated biphenyls, cause liver damage in humans and cancer in laboratory animals. They were used for half a century as insulators and coolants in a variety of industrial products, primarily electric transformers. The EPA banned their production in 1976.

EPA Cites Chemical Leaks

(Continued from Page 1)

calls at the facility. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

The team cited "the possibility of a runaway reaction in the MIC unit storage tanks" and said corporate rules required a corrective plan to be developed within 60 days. MIC is the acronym for methyl isocyanate.

The safety team concluded that "a real potential for a serious incident exists" at the methyl isocyanate unit and questioned whether response to one would be "timely or effective enough to prevent catastrophic failure of the tank" in which the chemical was stored.

But the team added that it did not consider the problems "imminent hazards requiring immediate correction."

The internal document was released by Representative Henry A. Waxman, Democrat of California, who said he did know if the team's findings had been made available to officials in Bhopal.

In trading on the New York Stock Exchange, Union Carbide

U.K. Miners Offer Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

he expressing a greater willingness to end the dispute, which has cost Britain billions of dollars and created hardships for about 110,000 striking miners, the precise way it ends is viewed as crucial.

The government, which clearly feels it is going to win, is determined that it strike called for what it believes are unreasonable economic demands and pursued by violence on the picket lines and intimidation shall not succeed, or be allowed to set an example for other militant unions.

The union leadership, faced with weakening support, is trying to salvage what it can and to win some concessions on who determines pit closures now that its members have gone without pay for 47 weeks.

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Baker Calls Tax Plan 'Simply a Starting Point'

Treasury Nominee Fields Questions As He Heads Toward Senate Approval

By Peter T. Kilborn
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The unanimous vote of support by the Senate Finance Committee for James A. Baker 3d, President Ronald Reagan's nominee as secretary of the Treasury, all but assures his confirmation by the full Senate next week.

But Mr. Baker, who is leaving the White House after four years as the president's chief of staff, encountered bipartisan misgivings over the most important legislative issue on the Treasury's agenda this year: the overhaul of the tax system proposed by the man with whom he is switching jobs, Donald T. Regan.

Mr. Baker, testifying Wednesday at his confirmation hearing, said the president considered both the spending "freeze" he will recommend next month and tax "simplification" equal in importance and wants both to become law this year.

"These are equal priorities for him on the domestic agenda," Mr. Baker said. At the same time, however, Mr. Baker showed a greater willingness than Mr. Regan to reconsider many of the proposal's most controversial provisions. As senators raised objections to one provision after another, Mr. Baker said repeatedly that the tax plan was "simply a starting point."

Mr. Baker disputed a senator's contention that the dollar was overvalued. "I think the dollar is very, very strong," he said. "It's not a question of too high or too low." He confirmed that the United States might do "a little bit more" intervention in the foreign exchange markets to control sharp changes in currency values, but said it had not intervened after the meeting last week of Mr. Regan and the finance ministers of Britain, France, West Germany and Japan.

He said the administration was

also "dead set against returning to a policy of protectionism," a statement questioned by Senator Bill Bradley, Democrat of New Jersey. Mr. Baker said he supported trade restraints on such imports as steel, textiles, motorcycles and Japanese automobiles.

"You don't want to return to protectionism," Mr. Bradley said, "but that's a pretty good package there." Mr. Baker replied that the areas mentioned represented administration responses to unfair trade practices.

The tax simplification plan's proposals to remove tax breaks tied to capital gains, state and local taxes, business investment and employee health benefits, he said, were something "we have to take a close look at."

Most of the 20 senators who questioned Mr. Baker, including Republicans, saw deficit reduction as the first priority and tax reform as something that could wait.

"The most important problem facing this country" is the deficit, said Senator John H. Chafee, Republican of Rhode Island. "We've not got so much energy and I'm not so sure that getting tangled up in the tax reform might divert our attention from the principal objective."

Senator Bob Packwood, Republican of Oregon and the committee chairman, said after Mr. Baker's appearance: "We're not even thinking about a tax reform bill."

Beyond tax reform, Mr. Baker shed little new light on how the administration's economic policies might evolve during his tenure at Treasury. He said he expected a continuation of the "tensions" between the Federal Reserve Board and the Reagan administration, and confirmed previous statements by Mr. Regan that the Treasury is conducting "low-level" studies to curb the Fed's independence.

Mr. Baker said the president would retain his Council of Eco-



James A. Baker 3d testifies before the Senate Finance Committee.

mic Advisers, now down to only one of its three members, but gave no indication who the president might name to succeed the last chairman, Martin S. Feldstein.

Mr. Baker expressed doubts about Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige's campaign to merge the Commerce Department with the office of the Special Trade Representative under a new Department of Trade.

Budget Tangle in Senate

Sara Fritz of the Los Angeles Times reported from Washington:

The chairman of the Armed Services Committee, Senator Barry M. Goldwater of Arizona, said Wednesday that he would accept whatever increase President Reagan wanted in the Pentagon budget.

"He's the commander-in-chief,"

Mr. Goldwater said. "I listen to him."

Mr. Goldwater's attitude presented a major obstacle for Senator Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas, who had asked committee chairmen to give him their estimates by Friday for reducing spending.

Using these figures, the majority leader hopes to draft a budget that would be \$50 billion less than the one for fiscal 1986 that the president is scheduled to present to Congress on Feb. 4.

Not only did Mr. Goldwater indicate that he did not intend to submit a lower defense spending proposal to Mr. Dole by Friday, but he also suggested that he would not mind if the military budget were allowed to rise higher than the 5.7 percent increase requested by the Pentagon.

"I would like to see a higher figure, but 5.7 percent, 5.8 percent or even 6 percent is a figure we can meet without doing any damage to the economy," Mr. Goldwater said.

Opposition from Mr. Goldwater and others is forcing Mr. Dole to back away from one of his original objectives: a freeze in defense spending at current levels. In addition, Mr. Dole has discovered that he cannot meet his self-imposed deadline to complete work on the Senate Republican budget plan by Feb. 1.

Senator Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico, chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, also acknowledged that the Feb. 1 deadline could not be met. "If you think we're going to have a detailed budget plan by Feb. 1 with all the specifics, you're mistaken," he said.

Ex-Official Testifies CIA 'Sold Out' To Westmoreland on Troop Strength

By M.A. Farber
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — George W. Allen, a former deputy chief of Vietnamese affairs for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, has testified that the CIA "sold out" to the military in 1967 on the issue of enemy strength in South Vietnam and that President Lyndon Johnson was given a "dishonest and misleading" estimate that fall.

Mr. Allen said Wednesday in U.S. District Court in Manhattan that General William C. Westmoreland was "ultimately responsible" for "this prostitution" and that the CIA, by "going along with it," had "sacrificed its integrity on the altar of public relations and political expediency."

As a result, Mr. Allen testified, Washington was left "essentially with an inadequate understanding of what we were up against."

Mr. Allen, who retired from the CIA in 1979 but still works under contract there, appeared as the second witness for CBS in the trial of General Westmoreland's \$120-million libel suit against the network.

During the Tet offensive, which began in late January 1968, Mr. Allen said, "the chickens came home to roost."

He estimated that at least 400,000 armed troops took part in that attack. That was about 100,000 more than the total enemy troop strength then acknowledged by the military and the CIA. Mr. Allen said that, during 1967, he and some CIA colleagues had argued

for an enemy force estimate of about 500,000.

The suit stems from a CBS documentary in 1982, "The Uncounted Enemy: A Vietnam Deception," that charged General Westmoreland's command with engaging in a "conspiracy" in 1967 to show progress in the war by minimizing the size and nature of North Vietnamese and Vietcong forces.

As part of this "conscious effort," the broadcast said, General Westmoreland removed the Vietcong's part-time, hamlet-based self-defense forces from the listing of enemy strength, known as the order of battle, and refused to allow a current count for them to appear in the 25-page special estimate for the president in November 1967.

Mr. Allen, who testified Tuesday afternoon that the self-defense forces might have accounted for as much as 40 percent of U.S. casualties in Vietnam, said Wednesday it was a "lie" that those units could not be counted accurately.

"We existed," he said, "to make estimates."

Mr. Allen seemed on the verge of laying part of the blame for the CIA's "sellout" on Richard Helms, then director of the CIA and the official who signed the estimate for the president.

Mr. Helms, Mr. Allen said at one stage, "made it clear to our staff that he was not prepared . . ."

Judge Pierre N. Leval cut off the

witness and called the lawyers to the bench for a private conference. Later, Mr. Allen said only that he heard Mr. Helms "express himself on more than one occasion" about the conflict with the military over the figures.

Mr. Helms is not expected to testify at this trial.

In a pretrial affidavit solicited by General Westmoreland's lawyers, Mr. Helms said the "disagreement" over enemy strength was not "fundamental to the conduct of the war," that he was under no pressure from "the military or any other source" to accept low numbers and that the estimate he signed "represented the highest quality of intelligence analysis given the 'softness' of much of the data."

Mr. Allen said that, in 1975, when a congressional inquiry was conducted into the dispute, he was told by William E. Colby, who had succeeded Mr. Helms as director of the CIA, to be "guarded" in his testimony in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Allen recalled driving to Capitol Hill with Mr. Colby and others on the day of their appearance. Mr. Colby, he said, looked at him and said he "didn't want to put ourselves in the position of attacking the military."

"I now see very clearly it was a whitewash," Mr. Allen told the jury, "and I regret I conformed."

General Westmoreland, who commanded U.S. forces in Vietnam from January 1964 to June 1968, contends that CBS defamed him by saying he had lied to the president and the joint chiefs of staff about the true strength of the enemy.

U.S. Advisory Council Seeks Total Ban on Cigarette Ads

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The federal National Advisory Council on Drug Abuse has called for legislation to prohibit all advertising and promotion of cigarettes in the United States.

The council said Wednesday in a letter to Margaret M. Heckler, the secretary of Health and Human Services, that smoking was "one of the most widely practiced and destructive forms of substance abuse in America today."

Cigarette makers spend \$1.5 billion a year on advertising and promotion, the council estimated. That, it said, "attests to the virtual flood of cigarette advertising which now exists in our print media."

A law banning cigarette commercials on radio and television took effect Jan. 2, 1971. The council called for a ban on advertising in magazines and newspapers, on billboards and at concerts and sports events. It urged that cigarette companies be prohibited from sponsoring concerts and sports events.

Lloyd Johnston, a council member, said, "Most smokers establish their addiction before the age of 18" and are "not of an age" to make a mature choice. Cigarette advertisers may say they do not aim at the adolescent market, he said, but "they are reaching that market."

William D. Toohy Jr., a spokesman for the Tobacco Institute, a trade association for cigarette manufacturers, said he had not heard of the recommendation, but he described it as "extremely ill-advised."

U.S. and European Freeze Is Circling Back to Siberia

By Lee Dye
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The cold wave that earlier this month struck Europe and has now paralyzed the East Coast of the United States has given scientists an insight into global weather patterns.

Jerome Nimitz, a scientist at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography in La Jolla, California, believes the storm began to gain speed over northern Europe several weeks ago before it began its assault on the Atlantic states. He thinks it will move slowly across the United States and over the Pacific, then end up in the Far East, not far from where it began, in the northern reaches of Siberia.

He said high atmospheric pressures in the northern European countries and Siberia pushed cold weather south, "encouraging storms to form in the Mediterranean and southern Europe."

That resulted in something called "blocking," Mr. Nimitz said. The term, he added, means the normal atmospheric flow from west to east is "blocked," for reasons not yet fully understood, and the westerly winds that normally would confine the cold to Europe do not form.

"When that happens, the cold moves westward very slowly," he said. When it reached the Atlantic coast of the United States a couple of weeks ago, it created high pressure areas over the Arctic and forced cold weather south.

Additional storms form along the forward ridge of the cold front, and "each storm drags more cold air down with it as it moves south." Thus, the weather system, while really moving east to west, has been dubbed the "Alberta Clipper" or the "Siberian Express" because of the cold air it has brought from the north.

Dr. Roger Wakimoto, of the atmospheric sciences department at the University of California, Los Angeles, described the phenomena as "a chain reaction type of thing."

Mr. Wakimoto said the "blocking" effect has a profound effect on weather patterns, both when it forms and when it falls.

"I would be more interested in what causes it to break down," allowing storms to move into unexpected areas, he said. "If we could do that, the accuracy of our predictions would go much higher."

Papal Board Urges Ban on Space Arms

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

ROME — A scientific group that advises Pope John Paul II has recommended "banning" the placement and testing of all weapons in outer space.

The group of 33 scientists and four clergymen said in a statement Wednesday that "it is essential to prevent a spiral of competitive deployment of weapons in space."

The report was based on a meeting held in October under the auspices of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences on "the impact of space exploration on mankind." It came as another scientific meeting sponsored by the Pontifical Academy was being held here specifically on weapons in space.

It was not immediately clear if the report would lead the Vatican or the pope to take a firm position against all space weapons.

Diplomats and scientists involved in the meetings said that they doubted that either the scientists or the Vatican would take a clearly political stand on a question that sharply divides the United States and the Soviet Union. President Ronald Reagan has proposed a research project on space-related defenses against missiles, and Moscow is seeking negotiation of a ban on weapons in space.

The report praised "the spectacular achievements" of space exploration but said these had "not as yet fully contributed their potential to the reduction of poverty, of illiteracy, or to the improvement of public health of the poorer nations of the world."

The report urged that developing countries take part in space exploration and said new global communications systems should be accompanied by efforts to assist groups "to maintain cultural diversity and to retain and enhance a sense of community."

The scientists said that the "two leading space powers" should reach agreement to ban weapons in outer space even in the absence of a wider international agreement.

Italy Reaffirms Support For Missile Deployment

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Italy's defense minister, Giovanni Spadolini, reaffirmed Thursday his country's commitment to the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe and said it was essential to the success of U.S.-Soviet arms talks.

Mr. Spadolini said he told President Ronald Reagan in a White House meeting that he was greatly encouraged by the talks Jan. 7 and 8 between the secretary of state, George P. Shultz, and the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, in Geneva. The talks resulted in an agreement to resume arms negotiations, which had been broken off 13 months earlier.

"I confirmed the strong and coherent line Italy follows in the implementation of its commitment to Euro-missiles," Mr. Spadolini said. "Their acceptance is an essential condition to the talks."

Mr. Spadolini expressed optimism for the success of the talks on medium-range missiles, strategic weapons and space arms. The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said the Reagan administration had not had a response from Moscow on its suggestion that the new talks begin in Geneva in March.

But Mr. Spadolini said that Mr. Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger had expressed the hope that negotiations would begin by mid-March.

U.S.-Soviet negotiations were broken off in November 1983 when Moscow walked out after NATO began deploying new U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe. The missiles are capable of reaching European Russia.

Britain, West Germany, the

Netherlands, Italy and Belgium agreed to take the weapons, but Prime Minister Wilfried Martens of Belgium has indicated that he would delay deployment in view of the renewed arms talks. The missiles have been deployed in Britain, West Germany and Italy.

Moscow's Latest Words On Chernenko: A Letter

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Konstantin U. Chernenko, who has been out of public view for four weeks because of illness, called Thursday for a halt in the arms race and said that only "concrete steps" would make it possible to "do away with the fear of the future."

Mr. Chernenko, 73, made the remarks in a letter to a Canadian high school student, Laurie Piraux, 18, of Calgary, Alberta. The text of the letter was distributed by the official Soviet press agency, Tass, along with a letter from Miss Piraux to Mr. Chernenko.

The reply follows a series of recent messages by Mr. Chernenko that apparently are designed to provide public reassurances on his health.

Mr. Chernenko was last seen in public on Dec. 27, when he awarded medals to several prominent literary figures. The next day it was announced that he would attend a Warsaw Pact summit meeting in mid-January in Bulgaria.

Mr. Chernenko's letter to Miss Piraux recalled the use of a similar device by his predecessor, Yuri V. Andropov, who publicized his reply to an American girl, Samantha Smith, 11, of Manchester, Maine.

Mr. Andropov's letter was sent in April 1983, a month after he became seriously ill. He died last February.

Mr. Chernenko's letter, like Mr. Andropov's, cast Moscow's policy in the simplest terms possible.

He said that young generations in the Soviet Union are "convinced" that the international com-

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China Steps Up Attacks Against Vietnamese, Cites 'Provocations'

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

BEIJING — China has announced that its forces counterattacked against Vietnam in recent days after weeks of "provocations" along the border.

The Foreign Ministry statement Wednesday gave no indication of the scope of the military actions, nor any other details.

But officials said the military actions were continuing and were on a scale greater than usual in the sporadic fighting that has gone on since 1979.

For the moment, Western diplomats said, a new war seems unlikely. They noted that Chinese military leaders told a visiting American military delegation last week that Beijing did not intend to prejudice its domestic economic growth with military "adventures."

Moreover, the diplomats said, it was far from clear that Chinese prospects in a new war would be any better than in 1979, when Beijing incurred heavy losses against stiff Vietnamese defenses.

Nonetheless, there were signs that tensions in the region had increased to a dangerous degree because of recent Vietnamese attacks on Chinese-supported guerrillas in Cambodia, which has been occupied by Vietnam since 1978. Among other things, the attacks have sharpened longstanding animosities between China and the Soviet Union, Vietnam's ally.

As the fighting between China and Vietnam has developed, Beijing and Moscow have sent high-ranking envoys to reaffirm their stands.

The Chinese foreign minister, Wu Xueqian, was in Bangkok on Wednesday, where he reportedly told his Thai counterpart, Siddhi Savetsila, that China would "teach Vietnam a lesson" if Vietnamese troops carried their attacks on Cambodian guerrillas into Thailand. The phrase was the same as that used by China's leader, Deng Xiaoping, to justify the 1979 attack on Vietnam.

Meanwhile, a Soviet deputy prime minister, Nikolai V. Talyzin, is visiting Vietnam on a mission that was officially described in Hanoi as one of support for Vietnam's "defense" and "economic reconstruction."

Khmer Rouge Attack
Khmer Rouge guerrillas, trying to head off a major Vietnamese

assault on their strongholds along the Thai border in northwestern Cambodia, attacked Vietnamese troops on two fronts Thursday, United Press International reported from Thailand.

The Khmer Rouge attacked Vietnamese troops around Khao Din, about 35 miles (57 kilometers) south of Aranyaprathet, early Wednesday and fighting continued in the area Thursday, Thai military sources said.

The Communist guerrillas also attacked a Vietnamese base little more than two miles from the Thai border along Highway 5, which leads to Phnom Penh, the Cambodian capital. The Vietnamese hit back with artillery fire, the Thai sources said, protecting supply lines serving Hanoi's forces near the Thai border.

South Korea Begins Election Drive Opposition Hopes to Turn Vote Into Referendum on Chun

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

SEOUL — Campaigning has begun for legislative elections that opposition forces hope to turn into a referendum on President Chun Doo Hwan.

The elections for the 276-member National Assembly are the second to be held since Mr. Chun seized power five years ago in a military takeover. But they are the first to include a militant opposition, the New Korea Democratic Party, whose leaders had long been banned.

Their chief sponsor is Kim Young Sam, who cannot run for office because he is still on a blacklist.

In the last two weeks, policemen have surrounded his Seoul home four times to prevent him from attending political meetings. On Jan. 14, he was detained for five hours at the airport when he tried to visit Mass for a rally.

Anti-government activists have dismissed the Feb. 12 election as "meaningless." They say it will have no direct effect on Mr. Chun's grasp on the presidency. Moreover, the electoral system is designed to all but guarantee that his ruling Democratic Justice Party captures a solid majority.

However, opposition politicians say that if they can reduce the governing party's share of the popular

vote, compared with the last election, in 1981, they will have demonstrated a loss of public confidence in the president.

In addition, should the new political party win 20 to 25 seats, as many analysts believe it will, anti-Chun forces would have an effective voting bloc.

Complicating matters is the fact that four days before the balloting, a well-known opposition figure, Kim Dae Jung, is scheduled to return from exile in the United States. An aide to Mr. Chun said Tuesday that Mr. Kim was a "revolutionary" and would be sent to prison.

His imprisonment could cost the government support in big cities. The election will be the last to be held before 1988, when Mr. Chun promises to step down. Members of his party reject suggestions that the results will amount to a test of his popularity.

"This is not an election that will determine who holds power," said Lee Jong Ryool, a senior tactician for the Democratic Justice Party. But Mr. Lee acknowledged that the party would probably get several points less than the 35.6 percent of the popular vote it gained four years ago.

Under the South Korean system, voters choose two national assemblymen from each of 92 districts, or 184 altogether. The party that wins the most seats in this direct ballot-

ing is automatically awarded 61 of the remaining 92 slots, with the rest divided proportionately among the other parties.

Since the Democratic Justice Party is expected to elect one person in nearly every district, it would be difficult, to the point of impossible, to keep it from winning 150 or more.

A key test for the government may be public perception of how fairly the election is run. Past campaigns were marred by payoffs, intimidations and vote-rigging.

Overflight of North Alleged

North Korea claimed Thursday that two South Korean fighter planes infiltrated air space above the North's side of the Demilitarized Zone dividing the two nations on Wednesday, according to The Associated Press in Tokyo.

The official North Korean news

Reporter Barred From Pope's Plane

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

ROME — An Italian newspaper reporter who wrote an article questioning Pope John Paul II's frequent trips abroad has been barred from traveling with the pope to South America.

The action was criticized by a

large group of Vatican reporters, as well as a significant segment of the Italian press, who say the move represents an attack on press freedom.

The reporter, Domenico Del Rio, was informed by the Vatican that he could not join the pope's flight hours after his article was published last week in the Rome daily newspaper La Repubblica. The article sharply and at times sarcastically questioned the pope's frequent trips abroad. Mr. Del Rio had originally been assigned a seat on the papal plane.

After the article appeared, the Vatican newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, called it "a virulent, insinuating and insidious attack" on the pope's travels.

The Vatican press office issued a statement saying it rejected "the distortion of the sense of the pontifical pilgrimages" and said it had asked Mr. Del Rio to withdraw from the flight.

"Under these conditions," the statement went on, "the press office has asked the journalist Domenico Del Rio to withdraw his

participation in the 'papal flight' for the forthcoming apostolic pilgrimage to Latin America."

Mr. Del Rio is one of 61 journalists assigned seats on the flight, which leaves Saturday for a 12-day trip to Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago. A Vatican spokesman, Joaquin Navarro Valls, said the Vatican was not seeking to censor the reporter and had only dropped him from a single papal flight.

"The decision was only to ask the journalist to fly on commercial flights instead of the papal flight for this trip, and only this trip," the spokesman said.

Mr. Del Rio's article quoted theologians and others who criticized the pope's trips abroad. John Paul has made travel a major aspect of his pontificate, taking more than two dozen trips outside Italy since becoming pope in 1978.

"What's the difference between God and Wojtyla?" the article began, using the pope's family name in telling a joke Mr. Del Rio said was circulating in the Roman Curia. "That God is everywhere and Wojtyla has already been there."

At another point, Mr. Del Rio quoted a Spanish theologian, José María González Ruiz, as saying: "Oh, he does it sincerely, because he thinks this is the evangelical, apostolic way. On the other hand, this is a temptation of the devil. Christ has been persecuted by the powerful. The pope is received by the powerful."

A group of 42 journalists accredited to the Vatican wrote a letter of protest to the Vatican's secretary of state, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, expressing their "perplexity" at the exclusion. The Italian press gave the incident substantial coverage, most of it critical of the Vatican.

But some members of the Vatican press corps said the article was offensive and noted that the Vatican had taken punitive action against reporters in the past.

The pope chose his Angelus prayer Sunday to explain the reason behind his travel, saying, "I feel it as a burden upon me, as one of Peter's successors, the responsibility of not leaving anything untended to serve the cause of justice and solidarity."

The Pope's Voyage

During his Latin American tour, the pope is expected to criticize human rights abuses, strife in Central America, oppression of the poor and the creeping infiltration of Marxist ideas into his own church, the Los Angeles Times reported Thursday from Vatican City.

The team of three U.S. officials began its investigative work here Wednesday.

Struggle Busts New Caledonia Nickel-Mining Town

The Associated Press

THIO, New Caledonia — A sign at the edge of this virtual ghost town shows a skull and crossbones. Another warns French security forces they will be fired on if they come too close to a sandbagged encampment defended by pro-independence militants.

The red-blue-and-green flag of the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front flutters in a gentle sea breeze. Across the river, in the center of town, the red-white-and-blue French flag flies over machine gun emplacements. Gendarmes in battle dress patrol the streets and refuse to talk to strangers.

The flag of the Kanak front, which is fighting to win independence from France for this Pacific island territory, flew over town hall for 18 days after the guerrillas seized Thio on Nov. 22.

The siege ended after the French authorities on the island agreed to release all front members taken prisoner. The guerril-

las moved out of town to positions across the river.

The takeover of the town stunned European settlers who favored continued territorial status, and Thio has become a symbol of the struggle over independence for New Caledonia, which has claimed 20 lives since late November and left the island in chaos.

Nearly all the European residents have fled Thio, where 3,000 people once lived. One of the few who stayed during the siege said he will remain in Thio. "Where can we go?" he said.

Most of the pretty little beachfront homes have been abandoned. Many homes have been wrecked and looted.

French troops hunch behind a machine gun on town hall's front porch. Scores of troops hold the town, far outnumbering the Europeans who have stayed.

Independence-seeking militants have barricaded themselves inside tribal reservations outside

the town. The Kanaks, as Melanesian militants call themselves, carry knives, axes and clubs. They say their guns are just out of sight.

Thio became a flashpoint over independence after the Kanak front boycotted territorial elections Nov. 18 and demanded immediate independence.

But independence is apparently strongly opposed by most of the Europeans, Polynesians and Asians who make up 57 percent of New Caledonia's 145,000 people. The Kanak front claims it represents nearly all of the native Kanaks, who make up the rest of the population.

Thio, the main town on the east coast, is the site of the country's largest nickel mine. Nickel mining is New Caledonia's main industry, but the Thio mine has not operated since the siege.

The mine was worked mainly by non-Kanaks. The state-owned nickel company says much mine equipment has been sabotaged, and anti-independence groups

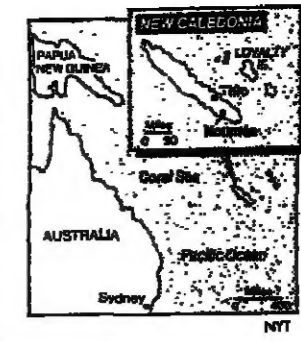
say the Thio mine was sabotaged by the front.

The independence fighters say the damage was done by rightist Europeans trying to discredit them. The front says it will not allow the mine to reopen until the nickel company recognizes the natives' sovereignty and the French release political prisoners seized after the siege ended.

Jacques Loquet, one of the few European members of the Kanak front, says the French forces have been going after Kanaks since the siege ended. More than 50 people have been arrested and the French are trying to break the front, he said.

Mr. Loquet, who says he favors a peaceful political path to independence, says many European residents could not accept the humiliation of seeing their town seized so easily by the Kanaks. Many are unlikely to return, he said.

The Europeans did not want to admit that after 130 years they were no longer the masters and



THE SITUATION WAS REVERSED, he said.

France Extends Emergency
A law extending the state of emergency in the French Pacific territory of New Caledonia was adopted Thursday in the National Assembly and was to go before the Senate later in the day. The Associated Press reported from Paris. The measure passed the lower house by a vote of 288-144, with only the Socialist Party voting in favor.

The Communists and the neo-Gaullist Rally for the Republic party voted against the law and the centrist Union for French Democracy abstained.

Taiwan Limits Inquiry By U.S. Into Murder

By Jim Mann
Los Angeles Times Service

TAIPEI — An official of the Taiwan government said Wednesday that U.S. investigators looking into the slaying in California of a dissident Chinese-American author, Henry Liu, will not be allowed to talk with the Taiwanese military intelligence officials arrested here in connection with the case.

The official said the U.S. investigators, who arrived Tuesday, were allowed to question two alleged figures from the Taiwanese underworld who have been arrested in connection with the killing.

The official discussed the Liu investigation on condition that he not be identified by name, title or agency. He said that his viewpoint re-

lected that of the Taiwan government.

"I don't think they can speak to any others besides these two suspects," he said of the U.S. investigators. "I don't think they have the right to make any further investigation beyond that line. What is beyond that line should be handled by ourselves and is already being handled by ourselves."

He said permitting interviews with the two underworld figures in custody was part of a compromise under which the U.S. investigators were being allowed to work in Taiwan.

He said there was "almost zero chance" that the two would ever be turned over to U.S. authorities for trial. Asked if the words "almost zero" meant that Taiwan was leaving open this possibility, the official replied, "almost zero means zero."

The official said that the two could not be turned over to the United States for trial because Taiwan has no formal diplomatic ties with the United States, because there is no extradition treaty between the two governments and because such extradition is forbidden under Taiwan law. The Taiwan press has suggested that it would violate Taiwan's sovereignty if its citizens were sent abroad for trial.

About the Taiwan intelligence officials now in custody, the Taiwan official said, "We are trying to find out whether they had prior knowledge, whether they learned about it later on, or whether they masterminded the case. It will take more time."

Meanwhile, it was learned from other sources that Taiwan authorities were planning to disclose evidence purportedly showing that Mr. Liu had a relationship with Taiwan intelligence officials.

The official said it had been found that Mr. Liu had "some working relationship" with Taiwan's intelligence bureau. But he said it was uncertain whether Mr. Liu had ever actually agreed to cooperate with intelligence officials or had even been paid by them.

Asked about a possible motive for the Liu slaying, the official said that "maybe some" of the intelligence officials "thought it was a patriotic act to take action against the guy who wrote books against the government."

"I don't think the government would ever instruct them to take such a stupid action," he said.

Mr. Liu, the author of a book critical of Taiwan's president, Chiang Ching-kuo, was shot to death Oct. 15 at his home in Daly City, a suburb of San Francisco. The U.S. authorities have issued warrants for the arrest of Chen Chi-li, the reputed head of the United Bamboo Gang, Taiwan's largest underworld group.

Mr. Chen and two other alleged gang members are believed to have traveled to the United States to carry out the killing. In November, as part of what was called a crackdown on organized crime, Taiwan officials arrested Mr. Chen and a man named Wu Tung, one of the two alleged gang members.

Last week, Taiwan officials disclosed that the intelligence bureau of the Ministry of National Defense had been implicated in the case. It was first announced that Colonel Chen Hu-men, a middle-level intelligence official, had been arrested in connection with the Liu killing, and later that Vice Admiral Wang Shi-lin, director of the ministry's intelligence bureau from 1983 until this month, had also been taken into military custody.

The team of three U.S. officials began its investigative work here Wednesday.

Rebels Claim Ethiopians Killed 27 Prisoners

New York Times Service

KHARTOUM, Sudan — An Ethiopian rebel group has accused the government of killing 27 prisoners of war and wounding 27 in Asmara, the chief city of Eritrea province.

The charge, made in a communique issued this week in Paris by the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, was repeated Wednesday by spokesmen for the secessionist group in Khartoum.

Senegalese, one of the spokesmen, said the killings occurred Jan. 9 and 10. According to reports from Eritrea, Mr. Russom said, Ethiopian soldiers opened fire Jan. 9 in a room full of Eritrean prisoners, killing four and wounding seven.

The following day, he said, General Merid Negusse, a member of the Ethiopian Army's general command of the northern front, ordered 23 prisoners taken to the outskirts of Asmara and shot by a firing squad. Mr. Russom did not suggest a motive for either action.

He said reports indicated that 12 other prisoners were taken to the Ethiopian government's special prison in Asmara for extensive interrogation. Their fate is unknown, he said.

Mr. Russom attributed reports of the deaths to "excellent Eritrean sources" but would not identify them.

The rebel group has previously accused Ethiopian authorities of murdering Eritrean fighters and of forcing the starvation of civilians affected by famine.

The group protested Ethiopia's seizure and confiscation of the Golden Venture, an Australian ship bound for Sudan with wheat for drought and famine victims in Eritrea. The food was to have reached Eritrea by the end of January for distribution among the most severely affected victims, Mr. Russom said. The ship was seized Jan. 13 at the Ethiopian port of Assab.

Ethiopia rejected the rebels' recent call for a cease-fire so that food and aid could be distributed in remote sections of Eritrea.

3 Rival Groups Unite

Three of the four rival Eritrean guerrilla groups announced Thursday that they had joined forces. The Associated Press reported. The announcement, in a statement released in Rome, said the formal agreement to unite was made Wednesday in Khartoum.

Several guerrilla leaders said in December that unification, after nearly a decade of rebel feuding, would give them more influence internationally and allow larger and more effective military operations in Eritrea.

Abdulwahab M. Jame, a guerrilla spokesman based in Rome, said the new organization was called the Eritrean Liberation Front-United Organization and would be led by Osman Saleh Sabbe.

Mr. Sabbe headed a splinter group known as the ELF-People's Liberation Forces. He will lead a 15-member executive committee, comprising five members from each of the three guerrilla bands.

The three united guerrilla groups claim that, united, they can use military strength to liberate the entire Eritrean People's Liberation Front, which has refused to take part in the unity efforts.

Cholera Report Questioned

Ethiopian Red Cross officials said Thursday that field workers had reported no incidents of cholera in northern Ethiopia despite reports that the disease was epidemic in at least 12 relief camps. Agency France-Press reported from Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Tafara Shawul, the newly appointed secretary-general of the Ethiopian Red Cross, said the organization's teams in Bati and Mile camps, in northeastern Wollo province, had reported no incidents of the disease to headquarters. The Red Cross did send a medical group to the region to investigate the reports, he added.

Angolan Rebels Claim They Cut Power to Capital

The Associated Press

LISBON — The Angolan rebel organization, the Union for the Total Independence of Angola, said Thursday that its forces cut power to Luanda, the capital, and killed 136 government and Cuban troops in an attack in eastern Moxico province in the past week.

The UNITA statement, distributed here by supporters of the movement in Portugal, said that rebel guerrillas knocked down 10 pylons carrying electricity to Luanda from the Mabubas dam power station on Friday. It said two transformer posts also had been destroyed.

The action took place west of the town of Caxito, 70 kilometers (44 miles) northeast of Luanda, the note said.

The rebel group also said its fighters surprised government troops and Cuban regulars at the barracks in the Moxico capital of Luena on Monday, killing 109 soldiers in the Angolan units and 27 Cubans. The claims could not be confirmed independently.

Both UNITA and the government of President José Eduardo dos Santos restrict access to foreign observers in most of the former Portuguese colony.

Prokofiev 'Teaches the Two Verses'

by Anna Kisselg...

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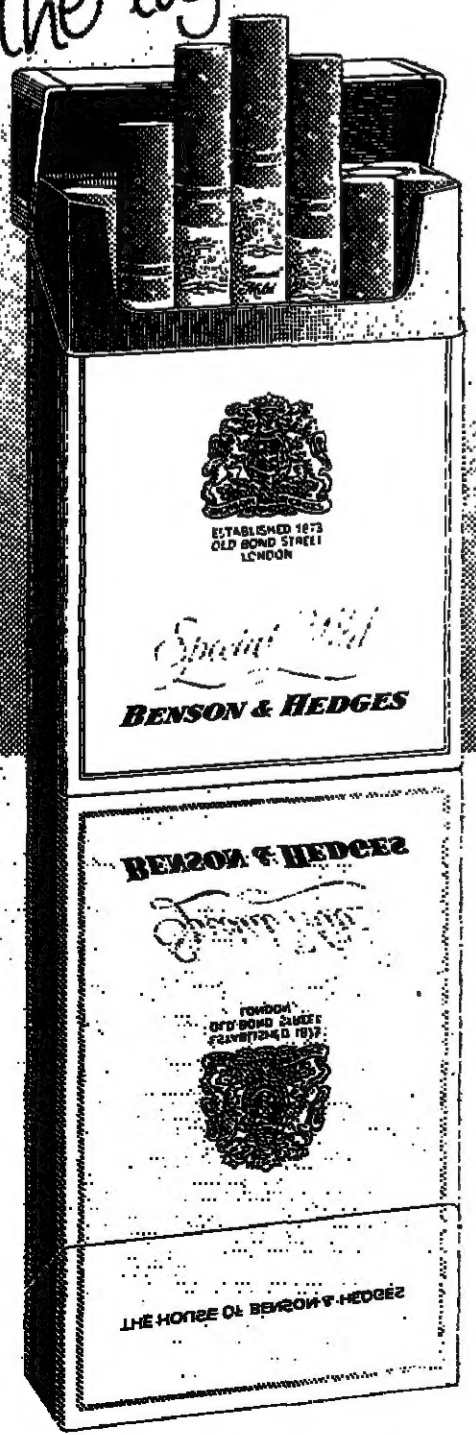
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Prokofiev 'Romeo' Reaches the U. S. In Two Versions

by Anna Kisselgoff

NEW YORK — In case you don't know the story of "Romeo and Juliet," the Joffrey Ballet and American Ballet Theater have now come to the rescue. Within a month of each other, at Kennedy Center in Washington, the two troupes presented U. S. company premieres of two European ballets based on Sergei Prokofiev's celebrated score.

As odd as this overlap of two major, expensive productions may seem, the same coincidence offers a revealing commentary upon the state of both European and American ballet. The Joffrey is presenting John Cranko's version created for his Stuttgart Ballet, originally danced in the United States by the West German company in 1969. ABT is presenting Sir Kenneth MacMillan's 1965 version, which had its U. S. premiere in the same year with Britain's Royal Ballet.

What does this double staging mean? Some would reply that it suggests a bankruptcy of imagination: Neither American company can think of anything else — nor can either one provide a new choreographer to create as good a treatment of Shakespeare's play as two British choreographers did within three years of one another.

Yet this overlap is also a reflection upon the Royal and the Stuttgart. It would have been inconceivable 15 years ago for the Royal to permit one of its signature pieces to be performed by another company in New York. The MacMillan "Romeo" showed the Royal's ensemble playing at its finest and served as a consistent vehicle for established stars — Margot Fonteyn and Rudolf Nureyev — and new ones, including the young dancers for whom it was created, Lynn Seymour and Christopher Gable. Cranko's version contributed greatly to the Stuttgart's initial reputation.

Nowadays, the Royal doesn't visit New York and the Stuttgart not at all. Cranko died in 1973 and MacMillan will divide his time between the Royal and Ballet Theater, for which he has recently become "artistic associate." Moreover, the two European companies have moved into different phases, even different styles. To say the Royal was identified with "Romeo and Juliet" at one time would not be wrong. Yet even good ballets can die if they are not performed often, and these are not.

And so we now have a relatively new concept at work: Better a reproduction than no production. Unlike the 19th-century classics, these two ballets are not open to major changes (there would be no point in doing them otherwise) and are restaged with their production values and choreographic text intact. MacMillan personally supervised his ballet's staging for ABT and Georgi Tsimuridze did the same for Joffrey's "Romeo and Juliet." The result in each case is a copy of the original, not a new look at it.

There is a certain validity to this approach. If successful, the Joffrey and Ballet Theater will restore to American audiences two popular full-evening narrative ballets, and each has chosen the version most natural to it. The Joffrey has previously staged other Cranko ballets, and MacMillan, whose earliest ballets in the 1950s were created under the aegis of Ballet Theater, has had several works in its repertoire.

Each company faces a dilemma. A mere copy is a fossilized work of art. To change too much is to meddle with a familiar ballet. Each company now needs to make the "Romeo" its own, to dance distinctly its own. The dancers need to give it their own interpretation, a Joffrey or Ballet Theater stamp upon the set of values and theatricality that moved the companies to stage the ballet in the first place.

BOTH versions owe a great deal to Léonid Lavrovsky's 1946 Bolshoi Ballet production, which was based on Lavrovsky's collaboration with Prokofiev in 1940 for the original version at the Kirov Ballet. Prokofiev's programmatic score dictated a similarity of structure in the later two versions. In a few instances, MacMillan has been inspired by Cranko, whose three gypsies, for instance, become three hardworking harlots in MacMillan's staging.

And yet each choreographer has also created different images, some in minor scenes, that make for significant differences in the dramatic action. MacMillan has Paris attempt to force himself upon Juliet in the last act. She dances obediently. Then, as the choreography makes clear if rightly danced, she resists him as if he were assaulting her.

Cranko has no such detailed episode and he does not concentrate on intimate closeups as MacMillan does. On the other hand, he has general atmospheric ideas. His second act includes a harvest carni-



Glenn Edgerton, Dawn Caccamo in Joffrey version.

val, with obvious folk rituals. And this communal revelry contrasts with the private tragedy about to take place. MacMillan, instead, has a wedding party, to associate with Romeo's dream of marrying Juliet. Romeo stabs himself in Cranko's version, but swallows a potion in MacMillan's.

The major difference is one of overall emphasis. Cranko's ballet depends upon an ensemble picture while MacMillan's offers a dramatic focus on the principals. Cranko's stage values are highly pictorial. There is a constant play upon formal groupings and design to communicate emotion. The symmetry behind Shakespeare's play is repeatedly shattered by Cranko's asymmetry when a crisis comes to a climax. A strong Romeo and Juliet are of great help here, but they are less crucial than in the MacMillan staging.

In line with the interest in psychological themes he has shown elsewhere, MacMillan focuses on the lovers. There are four duets for them, each beginning with a "B" — ballroom, balcony, bedroom, bier. There is also more classical dancing in the MacMillan version, and it might seem more difficult. Yet Cranko's Soviet-style duets are also very technical and, because the Joffrey dances better than the Stuttgart, the virtuosity of the choreography is now more apparent.

Cranko's is the better ballet — faster paced, balancing the tension between individuals and the feuding clans. Cranko's designer, Jürgen Rose, offers a more colorful Verona than Nicholas Georgiadis's heavy Renaissance grandeur for MacMillan.

MacMillan's version is more real, and it needs the reality of dancers who stand out from the ensemble. In recent years, Ballet Theater has pursued a no-star policy, presenting more of an ensemble image. Such leveling should not preclude star-quality performance, but it has not trained dancers, inexperienced in dramatic roles, to stand out in relief.

Finally, it is the company spirit that makes the difference. For MacMillan's "Romeo," the ensemble was a frame. For Cranko's, it was a tapestry into which the lovers' story was interwoven. The distinctions between the two versions can serve to justify two American productions of "Romeo and Juliet" — to offer not a choice but double pleasure.

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The Puttnam Enigma

PARIS — "Chariots of Fire" won four Academy Awards in 1982 and so far has returned \$100 million on its \$6-million cost. From a wise guy, its producer, David Puttnam, has become a sage with a CBE from the queen and an honorary degree from Bristol University, where he is giving a course this year on the role of the film producer. This month he is in Los Angeles, presenting detailed case studies of four of his films.

Puttnam followed "Chariots of Fire" with an impeccable small film, "Local Hero," and this winter released "The Killing Fields," a courageous epic about Cambodia under the heel of the Khmer Rouge. It has been said that Puttnam inspired the renaissance of the



David Puttnam.

MARY BLUME

British film industry, but aside from the emergence of one major production company, Goldeneye (of which he is a board member), he is not at all certain that his rebirth has occurred.

Puttnam should be in the catbird seat but sees himself on a roller coaster instead. He is restless, dissatisfied, and says that if the financial situation has improved, the state of British filmmaking — despite such huge successes as "Chariots" and Richard Attenborough's "Gandhi" — has not.

"The jury's out and the jury's liable to remain out for another two years. I just think that we don't have the entrepreneurial zeal and ability that the Americans have, to learn by our mistakes quickly. We're slow to capitalize on our successes and we're slow to learn from our mistakes in films."

Puttnam — who has worked in advertising, documentaries and television — was in Paris to meet with the French minister of culture and a group of directors and producers to discuss the future of European cinema. At the last moment, the directors refused to sit down with the producers and the meeting fell apart.

"The Director's Guild in Great Britain had a meeting the other day about organizational things and apparently it was a shambles," Puttnam says equally. "One of the people said 'How can we straighten this out?' and someone else said 'We need a producer.' That might either be a prologue or an epitaph for today's meeting. What they need is a producer."

The producer, says Puttnam, is responsible for all the things the camera cannot see. One of the few who can be referred to by the apparently contradictory words creative producer, he has little patience with schisms between art and money. Such divisive thinking, he says, is holding back the entire British film industry. He wants film to be considered in its broadest context, as part of what he calls the entire media spectrum.

"One thing that irritates me is the poverty of the debate within which film gets discussed. Film is only one element in the media mix but you get no sense of people backing off and seeing how film and television, for example, are interlinked. And you cannot discuss television without discussing the other media and technologies."

Without serious debate and study, Puttnam claims that vested interests ("the old men in gray suits" and amateurs "the eternal undergraduates") will retain the status quo. To dramatize his view, he has let it be known that he is thinking of abandoning film and returning to advertising, taking a job with Saatchi and Saatchi, Britain's most visible agency. He says he will make his decision by the end of February.

"When you consider the long-term role of film and television, one of the big players in all this, it seems to me, to be advertising. It would seem to me a good idea to inject a bit of philosophy and long-term thinking into that equation."

Advertising is one of the major levers of the economy. And it's been a totally quiet cent-lever, if you like. It would be good to know that there is some thinking there that wasn't just cost-cutting thinking. There's a fantastic quality of research available within the agencies, they could really be key players in all of this. They could be malign and they could be benign.

PUTTNAM is volatile and thoughtful, ambitious and visionary, good at timing the bottom line and at timing the whole. When he left school abruptly at 16, his teacher scrawled at the bottom of his report, "This boy is a total enigma." His company is called Enigma Productions. He is a money man given to moral distinctions between what he calls the malign and the benign and he uses the word enigma quite a lot. He is a hard-nosed entrepreneur and he also has a rousing romantic view of cinema that goes back to the films that he saw in north London, where he was born in 1941.

"I fell in love with cinema watching 'Pinocchio.' If you cut out all the 'Pinocchios,' where do you develop an affection for the cinema? We don't build audiences any more. When kids go to the cinema in America today, they're seeing a concrete product that has no growth in it. If you love Eddie Murphy films you're not going to move into Martin Scorsese, you're going to remain an Eddie Murphy fan, while before you could move from Disney to musicals to Kazan, and it was a very gentle slope."

"My whole ethical basis of my life and certainly my mental awakening was not at school, it was the American film of the 1950s — Kazan and 'On the Waterfront.' Zinnemann, and to a degree Stanley Kramer. I was sitting there like blotting paper. My vision, right or wrong, was of a society that was fair-minded, where winners emerged, and evil was overcome."

Puttnam has a Norman Rockwell print in his office at home. Whether the image it gives of the United States is true or false is irrelevant to him: It is the image he grew up with.

He deplores the violence of Brian de Palma's films and thinks there is a direct relation between violence in film and violence in life. "Every time I open my mouth on the subject, I feel as if I'm tacitly advocating censorship and tacitly advocating a kind of propaganda cinema. I'm not, I'm suggesting that there be responsible filmmaking. I do think filmmaking is incredibly important."

Yes, but Puttnam did produce "Bugsy Malone," a gangster comedy played by children, and "Midnight Express," one of the most violent films ever made. "Bugsy Malone," he says, was simply the only way he and his best friend, Alan Parker, who was then a director of TV commercials, could break into films.

"We thought we'd use the same expertise we'd developed in advertising and come up with a product," he says.

"Bugsy Malone" was a product that sold well enough to enable Puttnam to launch another TV director, Ridley Scott, with "The Duellists," a classy adaptation of a Conrad story.

BY then Puttnam was ready to move into the big time, and he and Parker made "Midnight Express," with a budget three times that of "Bugsy Malone."

"Midnight Express" was not an example of responsibility," Puttnam admits. "It is a malign film. But you must understand, and I feel strongly about this, we were nowhere in Britain. I mean, to say you were a filmmaker in Britain in 1975 was a joke. Ten years later, people forget that. You either got a small grant from the British Film Institute to make an experimental film or you didn't exist outside of the television and commercial business."

"So the first thing was 'Bugsy,' just to get a film made. Then we did 'The Duellists,' which was terribly well received but seen as an art film. Our next determination was to show we're just as good filmmakers as the Americans. We wanted material that from American standards was commercial. We wanted to dazzle them commercially."

"Midnight Express" is certainly a malign film, but it's a film that turned me into a mainstream film producer. And it gave me a negotiating position. Without it I would never

or have had the chance to make 'Chariots of Fire.'"

"Chariots," with its boyish idealism, was, says Puttnam, a sort of expiation for "Midnight Express." "I wanted to give the audience the sort of feeling I had at my best when I walked out of the cinema."

"The Killing Fields" had a \$12.5-million budget and is Puttnam's homage to the semi-documentary film, "The Battle of Algiers." It was also an attempt to expiate his misplaced enthusiasm when the Khmer Rouge took over Cambodia.

AGAIN he used an untried director, Roland Joffé, who came through with flying colors. The story centers on the friendship of a New York Times reporter, Sydney H. Schanberg, and his Cambodian interpreter, Dith Pran, who is cruelly imprisoned by the Khmer Rouge. At the end, the two men are reunited to the strains of John Lennon's "Imagine."

The use of "Imagine" caused some surprise and a lot of heavy explanation. The reason was benign manipulation.

"If 'Killing Fields' breaks even or makes a profit, I know there are 20 pieces of material lying around so far collecting dust that will become mailable for other people. You know this is a fashion business," Puttnam says. "I knew what Roland and I were doing when we put 'Imagine' at the end of the film and I knew without doubt that people would come out of the woodwork and slam us for it."

"I had in mind an audience commensurate with the cost of the film. And I knew we had to broaden that audience out to an audience where the tears had to be won a little more cheaply than if it had been a smaller picture. We couldn't afford to be austere, we've got to get an audience in to see that picture. It cannot afford to appeal to a high-minded audience in New York, San Francisco, Chicago and Boston. Not only does the film fail, but by definition the type of film fails."

Puttnam's next film starts shooting in Colombia and Argentina in April and with a \$19-million budget is his costliest so far. It may also be his most controversial. Called "The Mission," it is set in 1750 and deals with Jesuits who, having converted some Guaraní Indians, are ordered by Rome to desert them, Rome having sanctioned Portuguese slave raiding claims to the territory. The Jesuits refuse to abandon their charges and they and the Indians are wiped out. Roland Joffé will direct and Robert Bolt, a scenarist of epics, has written the script.

Just now, as Puttnam prepares the new film and makes his decision about returning to advertising — a decision that seems more a metaphor than a likelihood — he is also deeply engaged in the government-sponsored British Film Year, which starts in April.

There will be lots of activities, there are lots of ideas. Puttnam is in the thick of it all. "It's aimed at this incredible untapped depth of affection for the cinema, untapped because we haven't really done the job which was done for us, audience building," he says.

When he was a kid there were five movie houses within walking distance of his house. When one of them was torn down recently, a workman on the site gave him two signs that might sum up his ambivalence to British film right now. One says "Exit"; the other, "Opening Monday and All Next Week."

We Didn't Hear the Same Concert

by Donal Henahan

NEW YORK — The most common line that occurs in letters of objection received by music critics, according to a small, privately financed poll, is this one: "I really can't believe we heard the same concert."

It is such a stock response that it tends to dull whatever sharp points the complaint may have tried to make. That is because the trouble with most clichés is not that they are false but that they simply are too old and tired to sing anyone — too true to be good.

Nevertheless, the critic who gives the matter any thought will readily admit, cliché or no cliché, that he does not hear the same concert as his readers. It should be obvious that no two members of any audience hear exactly the same musical performance. No two of us possess exactly the same degree of aural acuity or pitch perception. Our musical background and training vary. No two listeners have exactly the same temperament, life experiences, social standing and cultural advantages.

You are, let us suppose, an only child; I happen to be the 17th in a brood of 35. I am tall, handsome and immensely rich; you are rather plain. You are a sensitive flower; I am a clodhopper. I came to the concert on a limousine, while you dined downtown on Tex-Mex, of which you begin to be reminded in the middle of the slow movement. Or, in each case, the other way around. In sum, though the sounds transmitted by the instruments, human or mechanical, go out on specific and identifiable wavelengths, each of us picks them up with a slightly different antenna that adds its own interesting static.

As if the foregoing litany of truisms were not enough, consider the unavoidable problem of acoustics. Music as an art does not come to life until someone or something disturbs the air in odd ways that we recognize as pleasurable or otherwise interesting sound. Just how interesting that sound turns out to be depends largely on acoustics, whose effects may change in significance from performance to performance and from performer to performer. Although the basic character of any hall does not change much from performance to performance, the acoustical equation varies drastically for an orchestra playing a Mahler symphony, for a soprano singing Schubert lieder or for a string quartet playing Weber's Opus 5.

That is why critics regularly find it necessary to take the acoustical character of a hall into consideration when reviewing performances. It can never be a dead issue, dismissed once and buried forever. Whatever

the venue, it remains one of the factors — sometimes the overriding factor — that any musician must deal with, night in and night out. In fairness to the artist, then, it is often not only proper but necessary to point out how the ambience of a hall may have affected the performance, for good or evil.

Let us say, for instance, that I go to Bayreuth and hear a baritone whom I know from other experience to have a voice of middling size. I am thrilled to discover that the tone has become not only herculean large but remarkably rich and expressive. He has blossomed from a timid mumbler into Wotan. I am forced to suspect that the smallness of the Bayreuth theater and its famously resonant acoustics have had something to do with this apparent miracle. The artist himself may even sing better and more confidently, knowing he need not shout to be heard.

Or, say, I hear the same pianist play a Brahms concerto in New York's Carnegie Hall and a Mozart concerto in Avery Fisher Hall. The Brahms should sound better in Carnegie, a hall that is more attuned to the romantic repertoire, while the Mozart may come off very well in the drier ambience of Avery Fisher. But nothing in art is that simple. What also must come into play are innumerable factors such as the size of the audience (more bodies soak up more sound), the piano chosen by the soloist (different pieces demand different keyboard actions, different voicing adjustments and so on) and his tone-producing methods. Nor can we overlook the volatile question of the stylistic conceptions and musicianship of both pianist and conductor.

Rather often, to be sure, the quality of a performance overshadows acoustical questions and every other question as well. I may prefer certain music in an intimate place seating a couple of hundred devotees, but if a Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau decides to sing "Winterreise" in Carnegie Hall, I probably will be there, making whatever allowances are necessary. In the same way, I might prefer to hear the Tokyo String Quartet in my parlor rather than in Avery Fisher Hall's expanse, but sometimes we have to take what we can get where we can get it. A critic must reserve the right and duty, however, to mention the acoustical problems inherent in such mismatches of hall and artist where they seriously affect the musical outcome.

People with particularly keen ears would like us to believe that they sometimes can detect acoustical differences simply by moving into an adjoining seat. It is not necessary to believe them to recognize that significant changes do occur from area to area. In both Avery Fisher Hall and Carnegie Hall,

for instance, I have often been impressed by hearing orchestral tone increase in roundness and musical fidelity when I moved to a rear location from my usual seat in the center of the hall. The move brings a slight loss in brightness and presence but a compensatory gain in focus, perhaps because of the proximity of back and side walls. Similarly, the standing-room-on-Carnegie's main floor offers strikingly rich sound, although it is under an overhang that might logically be supposed to dull the tone.

DO not take from this that the best seats in any house are always at the rear or under a balcony. I remember what a shock I had one night in the old Met when I moved after intermission from a side seat, under a balcony, to a higher-rent district in the center. The voices blossomed and the orchestra sounded like an orchestra, not like an ensemble trapped in a sewer. The old Met, in fact, was famously eccentric in its acoustics, with more variety of tone and volume from place to place than in any hall I have known. There was even an acoustically charmed spot on the stage from where, according to legend, voices projected with special power, amplified by some structural accident or other. Artists were said to jostle each other for the favored spot, like racehorses fighting for position in the home stretch, but I must confess I never witnessed such unseemly behavior by opera singers.

So, I am sorry to belabor the point, sir or madam, but you are right: you and I do not, cannot, hear the same concert or opera or recital. Not ever. If nothing else, it is important to remember that each of us occupies a different space in the hall, one body to a seat. And even your seat selection can make a significant difference. For some reason that probably could be explained by a social theorist such as Theodor Adorno or Walter Benjamin, the less you are able to spend for a seat in most halls, the better you will hear the music. As a rule, sound improves as you go up into the balcony, any balcony. Generations of poor but discerning students have known that. As music listeners grow older, more conscious of status and less keen of ear, their need to sit closer to the performers becomes greater. So, demographically speaking, does their ability to pay for the supposedly closer front seats. It's almost algebraically neat, isn't it? Unfortunately, at the moment I can't think of anything else that is uncomplicated about the question of why people hear different concerts in the same hall on the same night. Sorry.

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History in a Pull-Top Can

by Michael Kernan

WASHINGTON — I have a press release here that says Jan. 24 was the 50th anniversary of the beer can.

Thanks a lot. My father was born before airplanes or TV or even radio, and I used to think, My God, that is old. That is an old guy.

Now I see I was born before the beer can. I thought beer cans went back to when guys in bowler hats brought their suds home from the saloon in little tin buckets. It looked that was how it got the name suds. In fact, that was a bucket of extremely soapy water. I thought they just welded a top on the bucket so they could take it in to watch John L. Sullivan fight Gentleman Jim Corbett, and that was the first beer can.

Not at all, according to the Can Manufacturers Institute.

On Jan. 24, 1935, the Krueger Brewing Co. sold the first canned beer to the parched people of Richmond, Virginia.

Since that historic day, 610 billion beer cans have been produced, though through the years the changes, the institute avers,

have been enormous. Quasi cans started in 1937, 16-ouncers in 1954. Ring-pulls came in 1962 (Iron City Beer, Pittsburgh), and the sleek, modern, conservation-wise, non-detachable (except when it breaks off in your hand) pull-top was introduced in 1975.

Those are the institute's milestones. They are not mine.

The first beer can I personally handled was painted olive drab because it was made for the troops in World War II. From Pearl Harbor on, all two billion cans produced during the war went to servicemen abroad, and people were worried that The Enemy might sight a gun on the glint off a can of Bud.

A friend of mine's big brother brought one back from Tarawa. We could touch it but not open it. The theory was it would be valuable some day.

AROUND 1945 my cousin, John Rudd, began carrying a church key on his belt. You didn't want to brush past him too closely because he wore the sharp end sticking out like a torn car fender. The first time I managed to crush a beer can with one hand was at a party on Lake Moraine in August 1947. Cans were a lot

stronger then. Aluminum didn't come in until '58.

On Christmas Eve 1959, assembling a toy garage, I looked at the unpainted underside and discovered it was made from Miller High Life cans. All the way from Japan.

For the institute, the big news of 1970 was the founding of the Beer Can Collectors of America. For me it was the story that divers on an ocean-bed archaeological dig off Mexico came up with several rusty ring-pulls, causing a wave of editorials about how we were littering the planet with the things. Little girls made them into necklaces, too, as I recall.

Today the beer can is part of the basic costume of country-and-western macho. Right up there with the dangling cigarette. A cowboy can get as much emotion out of a beer can in the fist as John Garfield ever got out of a cigarette. You can carry one in the breast pocket of your denim jacket if you don't mind the cold.

In every sense of the word, the beer can is part of the landscape. And after only 50 years.

You expect me to cheer? An old geezer like me?

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TRAVEL

The Ultimate Traveler's Checklist

by Paul Hofmann

A COUPLE driving with the kids to Disney World without having packed a few of their best-loved toys may be in worse trouble than Challenger or Discovery with a malfunctioning antenna. The astronauts, after all, have ground support from supercomputers and battalions of technicians. But parents on the thoroughfare have no one to turn to when their offspring whine "It's boring!" and start fighting with each other.

List-making is a way to deal with forgetting anything before going on a trip, whether in a starship or in the family sedan. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has developed intricate countdown procedures before launchings, and cancels the entire project if something goes wrong. Methodical people, too, draw up their own checklists if they plan to spend a weekend in Niagara Falls or set out to scale a Himalayan peak.

Some executives of multinational corporations and other frequent travelers carry per-

sonalized countdown catalogs in their briefcases. ("Cancel lunch and dinner dates," "Have secretary make hotel reservations," "Get new batteries for portable computer.") Guidebooks, almanacs and packets for airline tickets have long offered hints for would-be travelers on how to get ready.

But the most elaborate list of suggestions I have ever seen was detailed on a yellow folder that I found recently in a bag from the Moutzko Bookstore in Salzburg, where I had bought some Mozart literature. The four-page folder, published by the bookstore, enumerated 194 steps that the complete journeyer should take before actually leaving. NASA couldn't do better.

The folder is entitled "Vacation Checklist for Unenumbered Holidays." A drawing shows a man with a potato nose and a chin like a cleaver, surely a landlubber despite his sailor's cap, in repose under an umbrella in a rowboat, the oars drawn in, smoking a pipe and reading a book. He will need plenty of rest after completing the 194 countdown steps, and should try not to think of what is to be done on returning home.

The checklist doesn't even mention the

earliest stage, when the man now lazing in the boat said at some point, "Let's go to Lake Garda!" He must have asked the boss to set vacation dates and visited a travel bureau to arrange for bookings. Could he have done that without a preliminary list of his own making?

The yellow timetable starts with the heading "Four to Six Weeks Earlier." Step No. 1 asks: "Is your passport or ID still valid?" Some people who want to go abroad will realize they don't even have an expired passport. They ought to lose not a minute. According to Step No. 4, the period four to six weeks prior to departure is also a good time to visit the family physician and the dentist. Perhaps in Salzburg. In other parts of the world, would-be travelers may be told that the doctor and dentist are themselves on vacation, and they will be fortunate if they get an appointment for some day after their return.

Meanwhile, the holiday candidates can get shots to immunize them against diseases lurking in foreign ports. Cholera? Bubonic plague? Sleeping sickness? Painstaking research will be necessary; inquiries at the

Geneva headquarters of the World Health Organization may be in order.

Those four to six weeks will be quite a busy time in other respects. Step No. 10 warns: "Take Security Measures." Would-be travelers are ordered to make sure all locks in their home are still working as they should and that windows and gates won't budge. Then, an inventory of all valuables and appliances must be drawn up, "wherever possible with serial numbers." It may be a good idea to take pictures of all those possessions because photos will be helpful "to identify them and press insurance claims" if, despite all precautions, they are stolen.

THREE to one weeks before departure life is getting really hectic. The householders who have just snapped pictures of their jewelry, washing machine and television set are busy assembling their travel pharmacy. It seems they shouldn't by any means leave without remedies for circulatory disturbances and the vagaries of the digestive system together with an arsenal of other pills, creams and sprays, including a "light sleeping drug and tranquilizer."

Then there are bills to settle: Rent, insurance, installment payments, utilities, taxes. Foreign currency has to be bought. Adapter

plugs for hair driers and irons are needed because those foreigners perversely use voltages and connections different from those at home.

To travel by car, you have to go through 36 extra steps. Among other things, you ought to put rough gloves, a blanket and an old coat into the luggage compartment in case of an accident. Take a chalk crayon to mark the pavement and a tape measure to determine distances.

If you obey all the injunctions on the yellow list, you won't have much time to do your regular job. You must also familiarize yourself with customs and currency regulations in the countries you plan to visit, find out whether gasoline or foodstuffs are scarce and bone up on their traffic codes. You will need your bank account and make sure you can request money transfers by telephone or telegram (ever heard of credit cards?).

You will also have to call on relatives and neighbors, providing them with your vacation address and phone number. The coordinates of foreseeable intermediate stops and the make and license plate number of your car "in case you are urgently needed at home." Such faintly ominous visits will offer chances to place your pets and plants in

temporary foster homes. You might also ask neighbors or relatives to empty your mailbox, daily and adopt other ruses "to create the impression your home is inhabited."

You won't have a moment to spare the last two days before departure, what with all the chores that the checklist suggests. Buy snacks for the trip; eat up all the items in your refrigerator so that it can be defrosted and the door left open, make an "ultimate inspection of the car, including the spare wheel"; get around to packing. Don't forget: cuff links, an alarm clock, a robe, shoeshine equipment, hangers, matches, binoculars, an inflatable mattress, a bellows to inflate the mattress and other paraphernalia.

With a second set of car keys and extra cash in a secret bag strapped to the chest under the shirt, the traveler is finally ready. All appliances and master switches turned off, windows hermetically closed.

Swallow a pill to protect against travel sickness and make a couple of quick phone calls (Step No. 194) to inquire about the traffic and the weather. Off you go. Unless, perchance, you are so exhausted by all the preparations and so drowsy thanks to the pill that you decide you ought to have a nap right away, and check into the nearest motel.

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VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11). CONCERTS - Jan. 28: Alban Berg Quartet (Schubert). Jan. 30: Vienna String Sextet (Bach, Brahms). RECIPIENT - Jan. 29: Andras Schiff piano (Bach). MUSEUM MODERNE KUNST (tel: 78.25.50). EXHIBITION - To March 3: "Maria Lassnig Retrospective." (Donizetti). BALLET - Jan. 26 and 27: "Raymond" (Petipa, Glazunov). OPERA - Jan. 28: "The Flying Dutchman" (Wagner). Jan. 29 and Feb. 1: "L'Elisir d'Amore" (Donizetti). VOLKSPER (tel: 53240). OPERA - Jan. 31: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart). OPERETTA - Jan. 29: "The Beggar Student" (Milköcker).

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Royal Flemish Opera (tel: 233.66.85). OPERA - Jan. 27: "La Bohème" (Puccini). BRUSSELS, Opéra National (tel: 217.22.11). OPERA - Jan. 27 and 29: "Lucio Silla" (Mozart). GHENT, Royal Opera (tel: 25.24.25). OPERA - Jan. 25 and 27: "Eugene Onegin" (Tchaikovsky). Feb. 1: "La Bohème" (Puccini). LIÈGE, Théâtre Royal de Liège (tel: 23.59.10). OPERA - Jan. 26: "The Devils of Loudon" (Penderecki).

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Nikolaj Gallery (tel: 13.16.26). EXHIBITIONS - To March 3: Soviet Revolution Posters. "Aboriginal Art." RADIO HOUSE Concert Hall (tel: 35.06.47). CONCERT - Jan. 26: Radio Light Orchestra, Nicholas Braithwaite conductor (Haydn). TIVOLI Hall (tel: 14.17.65). BALLET - Jan. 29: "Petrushka" (Fokine, Stravinsky). OPERA - Jan. 26 and 28: "Wozzeck" (Berg). Jan. 30: "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini).

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95). BARBICAN Art Gallery - To March 2: "Printmakers at the Royal College of Art." BARBICAN Hall - Jan. 26: London Concert Orchestra, Jonathan Del Mar conductor, John Ogden piano (Rossini). Jan. 27: London Symphony Orchestra, Norman Del Mar conductor, Jack Brymer clarinet (R. Strauss, Mozart). Jan. 28: Polish National Radio Symphony Orchestra, Antoni Wit conductor, Nigel Kennedy violin (Glinka, Messiaen). Jan. 29: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Yuri Temirkanov conductor, Peter Donohoe piano (Prokofiev, Rimsky-Korsakov).

Jan. 30: Northern Sinfonia, Richard Hickox conductor, Janet Baker mezzo-soprano (Mozart, Beethoven). Jan. 31: London Symphony Orchestra, Andras Schiff conductor, Olivier Gardon piano (Brahms, Nizki). RECIPIENT - Jan. 30: BBC Singers (Poulenc, Williams). BARBICAN Theatre - Royal Shakespeare Company - Jan. 26: "The Comedy of Errors" (Shakespeare). Jan. 28-31: "Mother Courage" (Brecht). BRITISH MUSEUM (tel: 636.15.55). EXHIBITIONS - To Jan. 31: "Japanese Paintings from the Hara Collection." "Prints in Germany 1880-1933." To March 10: "The Golden Age of Anglo-Saxon Art: 966-1066." Hayward Gallery (tel: 578.57.08). EXHIBITIONS - To April 30: "Reinhardt." "John Walker: Paintings from the Alton and Oceanic Series." ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS (tel: 754.90.20). EXHIBITION - To Mar. 31: "Chagall." ROYAL OPERA (tel: 240.10.66). BALLET - Jan. 26 and 30: "Nutcracker" (Tchaikovsky). Jan. 31: "Cinderella" (Ashton, Prokofiev). OPERA - Jan. 29: "La Traviata" (Verdi).

Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13). EXHIBITIONS - To Mar. 31: "William James Muller." "John Walker Prints 1976-1984." Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71). EXHIBITION - To Feb. 28: "British Biscuit Tins." WIGMORE Hall (tel: 935.21.41). CONCERTS - Jan. 26: Nash Ensemble (Mozart, Messiaen). Jan. 29: Ransomovsky String Quartet (Mozart, Beethoven). RECIPIENT - Jan. 27: Julian Bream guitar (Albeniz, Weiss). Jan. 28: Angela Hewitt piano (Bach, Rameau). Jan. 30: Peter Katzin piano (Chopin). Jan. 31: Montseratt Higgins soprano,

FINLAND

Lorenzo Alpert flute (16th century Spanish music). HELSINKI, Finlandia Hall (tel: 40241). CONCERTS - Jan. 30 and 31: Helsinki Philharmonic Orchestra, Janos Fric conductor, Reijo Hursti trumpet. Magit Rahkonen piano (Beethoven, Janacek).

FRANCE

NICE, Musée International d'Art Naïf (tel: 71.78.33). EXHIBITION - To Feb. 15: "Roussan, Bonibis, Bauchant, Seraphine, Vivin." PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 27.17.33). CONCERT - Jan. 31: Ensemble Vocal de Grande Bretagne (Harrison, Cage). Galerie Horizon (tel: 555.58.27). EXHIBITION - To Jan. 26: "Fred Petard." Grand Palais (tel: 261.54.10). EXHIBITIONS - To Jan. 28: "Watteau (1684-1721)." To Feb. 4: "Zhongshan: Tombs of Forgotten Kings."

GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 341.44.49). BALLET - Jan. 31: "Symphony in C" (Balanchine, Buzi). Feb. 1: "Swan Lake" (Petipa, Tchaikovsky). OPERA - Jan. 27: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Nicolai). Jan. 28: "Don Giovanni" (Mozart). Jan. 30: "Madame Butterfly" (Puccini). Nationalgalerie (tel: 266-6). EXHIBITION - To Feb. 27: "Adolph Menzel: Drawings and Graphics." Philharmonie (tel: 25.48.80). CONCERTS - Jan. 26 and 27: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Herbert von Karajan conductor (Berg, Brahms). Feb. 1: Berlin Symphony Orchestra, Thomas Mayer conductor (Beethoven).

COLOGNE, Römisch-Germanisches Museum (tel: 221.23.04). EXHIBITION - To Jan. 27: "The Treasures of San Marco." FRANKFURT, Cafe Theater (tel: 77.74.66).

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, City Hall Concert Hall (tel: 790.75.21). OPERA - Feb. 1: "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini).

HUNGARY

BUDAPEST, Hungarian State Opera (tel: 51.51.51). CONCERTS - Jan. 26: Camerata Academica du Mozartum, Sándor Végh conductor, Adeline Oprean/Marieke Blankstijn violin, Panina Blum flute (Mozart). Jan. 27: Salzburg Cathedral

IRELAND

DUBLIN, Royal Opera House (tel: 773.61.27). EXHIBITION - To Mar. 31: "Gustav Mahler." Musée du Louvre (tel: 260.39.26). EXHIBITIONS - To Jan. 28: "French Drawings of the 17th Century." To April 15: "Holbein."

Musée du Luxembourg (tel: 234.25.95). EXHIBITION - To Feb. 10: "Hippolyte, Auguste and Paul Flandrin." New Morning (tel: 523.56.99). JAZZ - Feb. 1: Brian Melvin's Night Food.

New York University (tel: 288.52.84). COLLOQUIUMS - Jan. 26: "Political Ideologies." "Culture and Ideology." Opéra (tel: 742.57.50). OPERA - Jan. 28: "Tristan und Isolde" (Wagner). Salle Pleyel (tel: 563.88.73). CONCERTS - Jan. 30 and 31: Orchestre de Paris, Myung-whun Chung conductor (Beethoven, Dutilleul). RECIPIENT - Jan. 29: Daniel Barenboim piano (Beethoven). Théâtre de Paris (tel: 280.09.30). CONCERTS - Jan. 26: Compagnie de la Place Blanche, Joëlle Baze ("Prudence ou Emotions Subtiles"). Théâtre des Champs Elysées (tel: 723.36.27). CONCERTS - Orchestre National de France - Jan. 30: Emmanuel Krivine conductor (Gershwin). Théâtre du Rond-Point (tel: 726.70.50). RECIPIENT - Jan. 27: Talich Quartet (Mozart, Beethoven). Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel: 233.44.44). OPERETTA - Jan. 26: "Die Fledermaus" (J. Strauss). Jan. 27, 29, 31: "La Fille de Madame Angot" (Lecocq). RECIPIENT - Jan. 28: Elena Jakoubovich guitar, Russian balalaika, gypsy songs and poetry (Pushkin, Pasternak).

ITALY

BOLOGNA, Galleria d'Arte Moderna (tel: 50.28.59). EXHIBITION - To Feb. 28: "Maffeo Pantani." MILAN, Teatro alla Scala (tel: 80.26.26). BALLET - Jan. 30 and 31: "Swan Lake" (Highower, Tchaikovsky). OPERA - Jan. 29: "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" (Rossini). ROME, Accademia Nazionale di Santa Cecilia (tel: 679.03.89). CONCERTS - Jan. 27-29: Orchestra dell'Accademia Nazionale di Santa Cecilia, Krzysztof Penderecki conductor (Penderecki).

JAPAN

TOKYO, Idemitsu Art Gallery (tel: 213.31.28). EXHIBITION - To Feb. 3: "The Influence of Ceramic Art in East and West." Korakuen Stadium (tel: 811.21.11). CIRCUUS - To Feb. 17: Korakuen Great American Circus.

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Rijksmuseum Vincent van Gogh (tel: 76.48.81). EXHIBITION - To April 15: "Daugh Identity." Stadsschouwburg (tel: 24.23.11). BALLET - Jan. 26-27, 29-31: "Petrushka" (Fokine, Stravinsky).

PORTUGAL

LISBON, St. Carlos National Theatre (tel: 36.84.08). OPERA - Jan. 26: "Tristan und Isolde" (Wagner).

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, National Gallery (tel: 556.89.21). EXHIBITION - To Jan. 31: "Turner Watercolors." Queen's Hall (tel: 668.21.17). CONCERT - Jan. 31: Scottish Chamber Orchestra, Ian McCoy conductor (Elgar, Brahms). Usher Hall (tel: 228.11.55). CONCERT - Jan. 25: Scottish National Orchestra, Neeme Järvi conductor, Ralph Kirshbaum cello (Bartók, Britten).

SPAIN

MADRID, Biblioteca Nacional (tel: 40.40.03). EXHIBITION - To Jan. 31: "Francis Picabia Anthology." Circolo de Bellas Artes (tel: 231.33.37). EXHIBITION - To Jan. 31: "Pablo Picasso: The Last Years." Fundación Juan March (tel: 435.42.40). EXHIBITION - To Jan. 27: "Johannes Vermeer."

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Lincoln Center (tel: 870.59.60). New York City Ballet - Jan. 27: "The Four Temperaments" (Balanchine, Hindemith). Guggenheim Museum (tel: 360.35.00). EXHIBITION - To Feb. 3: "Robert Motherwell." Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535.77.00). EXHIBITIONS - To Feb. 24: "Chinese Painting and Calligraphy." To Sept. 1: "Man and the Horse." Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.94.00). EXHIBITIONS - To Feb. 12: "Krasner: A Retrospective." Whitney Museum of American Art (tel: 570.36.33). EXHIBITION - To March 3: "The Third Dimension: Sculpture of the New York School."

WALES

CARDIFF, New Theatre (tel: 38.34.31). THEATRE - To Feb. 9: "Roths" (Lee, Hideo Shimizu). St. David's Hall (tel: 37.12.36). CONCERT - Jan. 31: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Yuri Temirkanov conductor, John Lill piano (Tchaikovsky, Shostakovich). RECIPIENT - Jan. 30: Alicia de Larrocha piano (Grieg, Espia).

YUGOSLAVIA

ZAGREB, National Theatre (tel: 31.31.31). CONCERTS - Jan. 26 and 27: Zagreb Philharmonic Orchestra, Zvezdan Topić conductor (Mahler, Beethoven).

ZIMBABWE

HARARE, National Theatre (tel: 25.25.25). CONCERTS - Jan. 26 and 27: Harare Philharmonic Orchestra, Zvezdan Topić conductor (Mahler, Beethoven).

Zimbabwe

HARARE, National Theatre (tel: 25.25.25). CONCERTS - Jan. 26 and 27: Harare Philharmonic Orchestra, Zvezdan Topić conductor (Mahler, Beethoven).

FOR FUN AND PROFIT

On Getting the Most From Travel Budgets

by Roger Collis

ALFRID SLOAN of General Motors once said: "I know that at least half of my advertising money is being wasted. My problem is—I do not know which half."

A similar dictum might apply to the money that British companies spend on business travel.

According to an extensive recent survey by American Express, the 2.6 million executives who travel on behalf of British-based companies spend a total of £13 billion (\$14.6 billion) a year, or 4 percent of turnover, on travel and entertainment. This is twice the amount paid in corporation tax and four times that for advertising and promotion.

Yet few companies have effective policies to manage this expenditure, and in some cases they cannot even identify how the money is being spent.

For example, less than a third of the companies interviewed use their corporate card to negotiate the best deals with travel suppliers. Only 60 percent say they check all claims for expenses and only 28 percent itemize this expenditure into air travel, hotels, meals and so on. Moreover, cash advances to executives on the move amount to £780 million at any one time. This ties up vital cash resources and could be costing around £94 million a year in bank interest charges.

Although four out of five companies say that their top priority is to reduce the absolute level of overall business expenses, nearly half of them think that this will increase as a percentage of turnover in the next two to three years. This seems to indicate that most companies believe they are presently getting value for money.

Travel policy is laid down at boardroom level in 94 percent of the companies interviewed and expense budgets in 58 percent. However, once the budgets have been set, most of the companies leave individuals to make their own travel arrangements. The secretary, American Express notes with disapproval, is the single most important decision-maker in organizing business travel. (In only 6 percent of companies interviewed is a travel manager responsible for booking flights and hotels.)

But there is nothing wrong with this. Presumably, executives and their secretaries know best what they want, and they need to have flexibility to make changes at the last minute. Tricia Dina, marketing manager, business travel, for the London-based travel agents Lum Poly Ltd., says that Shell, one of her accounts, has recently dismantled its travel division.

What is important is that executives should work with designated suppliers with whom the best corporate terms have been negotiated. But relatively few companies concentrate their travel budgets in this way. Only 42 percent have standing accounts with travel agents, according to the American Express survey. In fact, standing accounts with all travel suppliers make up only 14 percent of all business expenses. However, the £1.95 billion that this represents annually shows that even a 5-percent saving would give a £90-million clawback a year for corporate treasurers. And this is just the tip of the iceberg.

American Express says that air tickets account for 43 percent of travel budgets and hotels and meals for another 31 percent. But only 3 percent of companies have direct accounts with airlines and only 14 percent with hotel and restaurant chains, which are clamoring to offer corporate discounts of 20 percent and more.

"Business travelers are getting poor value for money. They often buy less efficiently than the British holidaymaker and they are a

lot less price-conscious," says Brian Donnelly, commercial director of Pickford's Travel Ltd. "Even companies that shop around for the lowest air fares fail to take advantage of the readily available corporate hotel rates."

A survey made a year ago in Britain by Chief Executive magazine showed that half the companies it interviewed were not receiving concessionary rates for hotel accommodation. In another sample of 300 business travelers, 73 percent reported that their companies had no policy on the use of specified hotels, while 54 percent claimed they could

Many companies get poor value, fail to use clout

spend more or less what they liked on a room. It is rare for accounts to be settled by corporate charge card. Most executives in Britain pay by personal check or credit card and claim the money back on an expense account.

This practice has led to a proliferation of card-based incentive schemes by the major hotel groups, aimed at the individual rather than the company. Hilton has its Executive Business Service, Sheraton its Executive Travelers Club and Hyatt its Gold Passport. Typically, these offer the executive free accommodation ("a bargain weekend break for two") after the required number of "business nights" have been clocked up. Trusthouse Forte even offered a sports car to the executive who had the most stamps in his or her Premier Club "passport."

Although some incentive schemes offer discounts, many companies are losing out. Ten percent off the published tariff doesn't begin to compare with the savings a company can make by making a direct deal with a hotel chain or travel agent.

Several travel agents have formed consortia for obtaining bulk discounts for hotel rooms. For example, Woodside, a Boston-based consortium of 65 travel agents, offers corporate clients up to 50 percent off regular room rates in 8,000 hotels throughout the world. The Woodside rate for the Intercontinental in New York is \$105 for a single room. This compares with the corporate business rate of \$140 and the normal published rate of \$165.

A good travel agent can save a client money by hunting through the jungle of airline fare structures for the best deal. One way is to exploit promotional fare offers on some routes. Another is to include a more distant point on a ticket (to which you do not actually travel) to take advantage of variations in government-adjusted fares or soft currencies. Planning an east-west trip a year ahead can save up to 40 percent without any loss of flexibility, according to one travel agent. We have a team of 16 senior brokers who do deals with airlines and manipulate rules on complex itineraries," he says.

Travel agents can help negotiate special discounts with airlines, especially on frequently traveled routes. They should also be able to demonstrate to corporate clients the savings they have made through monthly, computerized travel-pattern analyses.

There's no prize for guessing that the solution being urged by American Express is for companies to centralize their travel spending with its Travel Management Services division and to make more use of corporate plastic in the form of the green Amer card, which, it claims, can cover 80 percent of business expenses away from the office.

What's Doing in Honolulu

by Robert Trumbull

HONOLULU — What's the best time to visit Honolulu? Anytime. The Hawaiian climate is so consistently balmy that the native Polynesian language has no word for weather. Normal daytime highs range from 80 degrees Fahrenheit (27 degrees centigrade) between December and March to 87 degrees — on rare occasions a little higher — between July and September. The annual rainfall of only about 23 inches (59 centimeters) is also evenly distributed, though winter is a little wetter.

Could this climatic bliss, along with other attractions, make Hawaii too popular? Eventually yes, says a demographer from the East-West Center, an international research and educational institution in Honolulu. The influx of tourists — more than 4.7 million last year — could, if it continues, discourage discriminating travelers, he predicted, and an effort is under way to improve Hawaii's image in what the tourism industry calls the upscale market.

For 60 cents (exact fare needed) the city buses take visitors to or near most points of interest in Honolulu and even clear around Oahu, the island on which the capital city is situated. Call 531-1611 for bus information. (The area code for the state is 808.)

All national car rental agencies are represented at the Honolulu International Airport and in Waikiki, the city's resort center. Drivers sometimes find Honolulu confusing because of the many one-way streets and inadequate street signs, so it is advisable to plan routes in advance. When flying to another island, check the three competitive inter-island carriers — Hawaiian Airlines (tel: 537-5100), Aloha Airlines (tel: 836-1111) and Mid Pacific Airlines (tel: 836-3313).

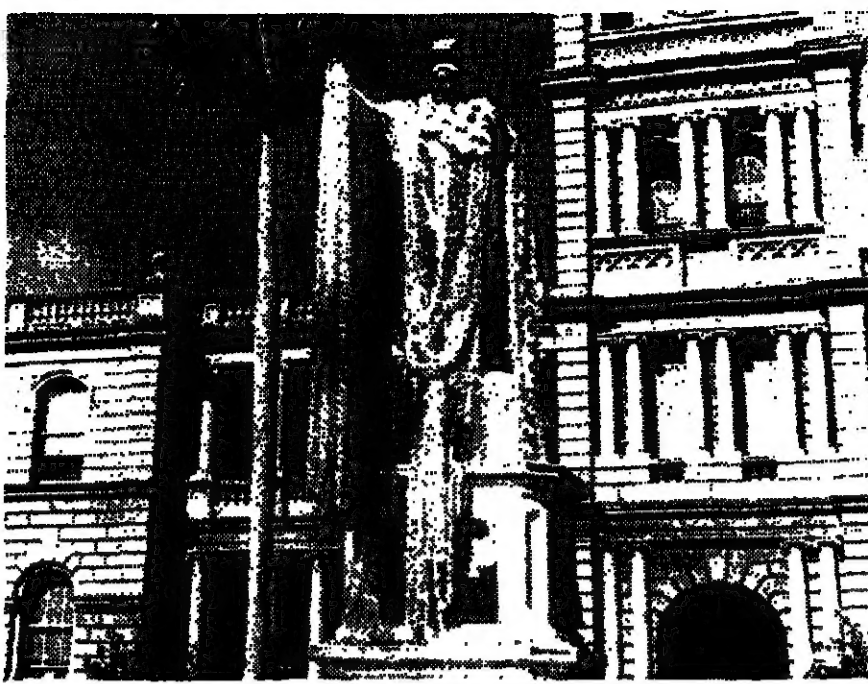
Virtually all first-time visitors to Honolulu go to Pearl Harbor to see the Arizona Memorial, the national shrine built over the sunken battleship of that name in which more than 1,100 navy men died during the Japanese air attack on Dec. 7, 1941. Only the free tour offered by the U.S. Navy, which includes a documentary film, puts visitors on board the shrine itself. The boat for the navy tour leaves the Visitor Center, just west of the city, every 15 minutes between 8 A.M. and 3 P.M., except Mondays; it lasts about an hour and a quarter. Call 422-0561.

A visit to Paradise Park in Manoa Valley is a scenic tropical experience, with jungles to walk through, and performances by trained birds. A restaurant offers a view of rain forests and gardens. The valley is one of the most scenic spots on the island, so telephone (tel: 988-2141) to inquire about the weather. Open daily from 9:30 A.M. to 5 P.M. Admission \$7.50; \$3.75 for children between 4 and 12.

Another popular attraction is the Polynesian Cultural Center in the town of Laie on the island's north shore. In a series of recreated villages representing half a dozen Polynesian cultures, students from the nearby branch campus of Brigham Young University demonstrate traditional dances and arts and crafts. Admission is \$14 for adults, \$10.50 for children, with an extra charge for lunch or dinner and an elaborate evening performance of island dances. For more information, call 923-1861. The center does not serve alcohol and is closed on Sunday.

The Bishop Museum, 1525 Bernice Street, is one of the world's leading repositories of Polynesian artifacts. Call 847-1443 for a tape-recorded message on the museum and the attached planetarium. Admission is \$4.75; \$2.75 for children 6 through 17. The museum is open daily from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Outstanding collections of vivid tropical fish, sharks and other marine creatures in simulations of their natural habitat can be seen at the Waikiki Aquarium, a short walk from the heart of Waikiki. The aquarium is



Statue of Kamehameha I in front of Iolani Palace.

open from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Admission \$1.50; children under 16 free.

A trip to Waimea Falls Park on the north shore two hours by the No. 52 bus from Ala Moana Center, can be a memorable all-day excursion through some of the island's most beautiful natural surroundings.

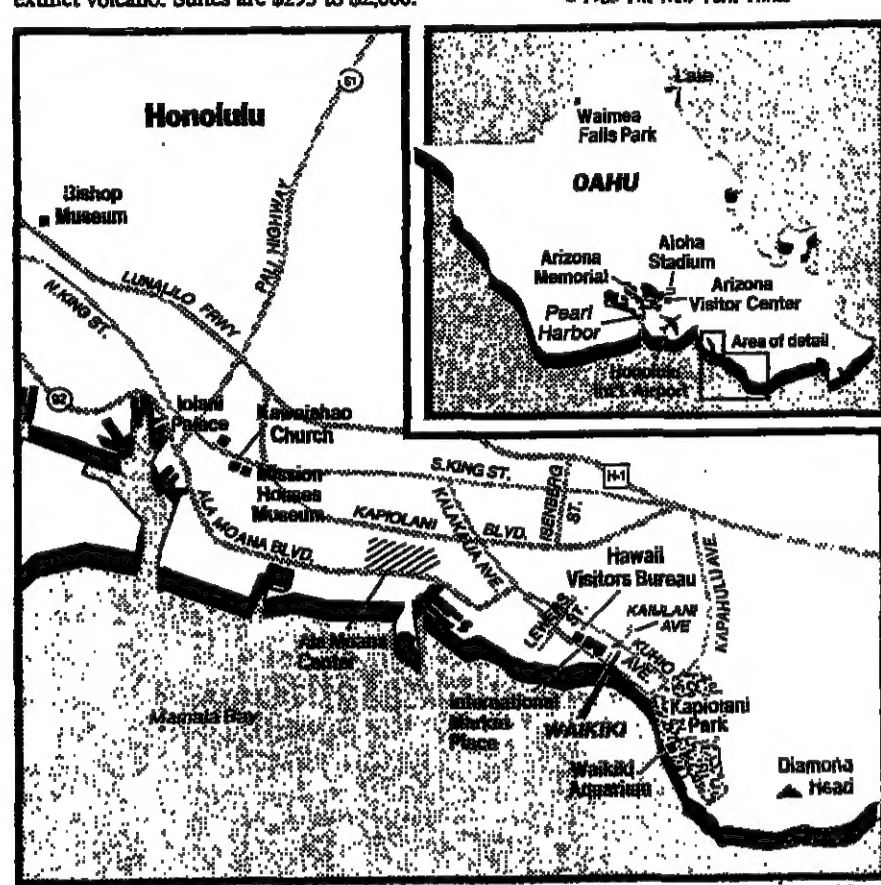
For a real understanding of the city, past and present, spend a couple of hours walking around its compact downtown — morning is the best time, being cooler. A good starting point is Iolani Palace, the former residence of the last Hawaiian monarchs, about 20 minutes from Waikiki by the No. 2 bus. To arrange a guided tour of this building, the only royal palace in the United States, telephone 536-6185. Nearby is the historic Kawaiaho Church, known as the Westminster Abbey of Hawaii, where sermons are still delivered in the Hawaiian language.

Most of Oahu's 157 hotels and condominiums — nearly 38,000 rooms, cottages and apartments — are crammed into Waikiki, which is seven-tenths of a mile (about one-kilometer) square.

The newest addition to the Waikiki skyline is the rebuilt Halekulani Hotel (2199 Kalanikaʻe Avenue, Honolulu 96815; 923-2311). Under the new owners, Mitsui of Japan, the informal cottage atmosphere of the old Halekulani has been replaced by an emphasis on elegance. The new construction consists of four interconnected buildings in a stepped design rising to 17 stories, but retaining the old main building. Nearly all the 456 rooms have sea views. Prices range from \$145 a day to \$2,000 for the deluxe suites.

Still a favorite is the venerable Royal Hawaiian Hotel, the "Pink Palace," right on the beach (2259 Kalakaua Avenue, Honolulu

96815; tel: 923-7311). Rooms start at \$95 a day for a garden view to \$250 for a sweeping view of the beach and Diamond Head, an extinct volcano. Suites are \$295 to \$2,000.



The New York Times

Twice As Much Art for Your Money

WASHINGTON — Flounder rushed into Bass' office at the State Department and cried, "The secretary wants a slide presentation on the elections in Enchilada to show to the American people."

"I anticipated that," said Bass. "I've been putting one together. Sit down."

This is the Garcia family, which lives in Miami and which financed the Liberal Frontist Association Party of Miguel Tortilla.

"Who is Tortilla?"

"He is known as 'The Hammer' because his people like to beat on opposition politicians with hammers. In 1971 we called him Enchilada's 'Criminal of the Year.' But he got 25 percent of the vote."

"Wow, it's going to be hard for us to support him."

"Not necessarily. We found a

WASHINGTON — Every time Caspar Weinberger goes abroad, I get the willies. The success of every mission seems to be based on how much U.S. military equipment he can give or sell to the country he visits, as well as his ability to persuade the head of the state he is

drinking tea with to build up his armed forces.

I don't mind when Weinberger does a selling job on a Third World power, but I start shaking when he puts pressure on a country like Japan to get its military act together.

This is what Secretary Weinberger has just done on a trip to Tokyo. He wants the Japanese to rearm and become a military power to be reckoned with.

To those of us who served in World War II, memories die hard when it comes to allowing a power-

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Updating Clam Chowder

by Craig Claiborne and Pierre Franey

NEW YORK — Over the years, we have often been asked about the origin of the word chowder, which has a distinctly American ring. Surprisingly enough, the word is said to derive from the French word for cauldron, *chaudière*, the vessel in which the French who migrated to America from their coastal regions cooked fish soups and stews.

To tell the truth, we have rarely experimented with or created a clam chowder that was completely to our liking. The clam bits in both soups (unless canned) were too rubbery or chewy. The solution is not only in the seasonings but in the preparation of the clams. The tough "muscles" of the clams were chopped in the container of a food processor and the bits simmered with the remaining ingredients until tender. The soft body portions were then chopped and added toward the end.

Some years ago, we discovered a recipe in a regional French cookbook for a *chaudière de poisson*, fish chowder, and adapted it. We have elaborated on the original ingredients, but basically, it is a chowder with a French flavor.

MANHATTAN CLAM CHOWDER

14 chowder clams
4 pound lean salt pork (see note)
1/4 cups finely chopped onions
1 cup finely chopped green pepper
1 cup finely chopped carrots
1 cup crushed, canned, imported tomatoes with liquid
2 cups clam broth
2 cups water
1 bay leaf
1/2 teaspoon dried thyme
Salt to taste, if desired
Freshly ground pepper to taste
4 pound potatoes, peeled and cut into 1/4-inch cubes, about 1 1/2 cups
1 cup finely chopped parsley.

1. Remove and set aside the tough muscle of each clam. Reserve both the muscle and the softer body portions. Chop the muscles as finely as possible or puree them in a food processor, leaving the meat a bit coarse but fine. There should be about 1 1/4 cups.

2. Cut the salt pork into very fine dice. Put the dice into a kettle and cook, stirring often, until they are rendered of fat and are slightly crisp. Add half of the butter.

3. Add the onions and cook, stirring, until they are wilted. Sprinkle with flour and stir. Add the clam broth and water, stirring vigorously with a wire whisk. Add the chopped clam muscles and cubed potatoes. Bring to the boil and simmer 20 to 30 minutes until the potatoes are tender.

4. Finely chop the soft body portions of the clams or chop them using a food processor. Add this to the chowder and continue cooking five minutes. Stir in the milk, cream, salt and pepper. Bring to the simmer and swirl in the remaining one tablespoon of butter. Serve immediately. Serve, if desired, with common crackers or pilot crackers.

Yield: Ten to 12 servings.

they are wilted. Add the green pepper, carrots and celery, and cook, stirring, about one minute.

4. Add the chopped clam muscles, tomatoes, broth, water, bay leaf, thyme, salt and pepper. Bring to the boil and add the potatoes. Simmer, skimming the surface to remove all trace of foam and scum, 20 to 30 minutes or until the potatoes are tender.

5. Finely chop the soft body portions of the clams or chop them using a food processor. Add this to the chowder and continue cooking five minutes, skimming the surface as necessary. Remove the bay leaf. Stir in the parsley and serve.

Yield: Ten to 12 servings.

BOSTON CLAM CHOWDER

24 chowder clams
1/4 pound lean salt pork (see note)
2 tablespoons butter
1 cup finely diced onions
2 tablespoons flour
4 cups clam broth
2 cups water
1 1/2 pounds potatoes, peeled and cut into 1/4-inch dice, about 3 cups
3 cups milk
1 cup heavy cream
Salt to taste, if desired
Freshly ground pepper to taste.

1. Remove and set aside the tough muscle of each clam. Reserve both the muscle and the softer body portions. Chop the muscles as finely as possible or puree them in a food processor, leaving the meat a bit coarse but fine. There should be about one and one-quarter cups.

2. Cut the salt pork into very fine dice. Put the dice into a kettle and cook, stirring often, until they are rendered of fat and are slightly crisp. Add half of the butter.

3. Add the onions and cook, stirring, until they are wilted. Sprinkle with flour and stir. Add the clam broth and water, stirring vigorously with a wire whisk. Add the chopped clam muscles and cubed potatoes. Bring to the boil and simmer 20 to 30 minutes until the potatoes are tender.

4. Finely chop the soft body portions of the clams or chop them using a food processor. Add this to the chowder and continue cooking five minutes. Stir in the milk, cream, salt and pepper. Bring to the simmer and swirl in the remaining one tablespoon of butter. Serve immediately. Serve, if desired, with common crackers or pilot crackers.

Yield: Ten to 12 servings.

Note: These traditional American dishes, in our opinion, must be made with salt pork or they will not be worth producing.

CHAUDIERE DE POISSON (French fish chowder)

5 pounds fish bones with head and gill removed
2 cups dry white wine
6 cups water
2 cups coarsely chopped onions
1 bay leaf
2 cloves garlic, unpeeled but split in half
2 sprigs fresh thyme or 1/4 teaspoon dried
3 sprigs fresh parsley
2 ribs celery, broken in half
Salt to taste, if desired
1 1/2 pounds potatoes, peeled and cut into 1/4-inch dice, about 2 1/2 cups
4 tablespoons butter
1 clove garlic, finely minced
2 cups finely chopped onions
1/4 cup finely chopped green pepper
1/4 cup finely chopped leeks
1/2 cup flour
2 pounds white, nonoily fillets of fish such as flounder, sole or cod, or a combination of such fish
1/2 cup heavy cream
Freshly ground pepper to taste
3 tablespoons Ricard or Pernod, optional
Finely chopped parsley for garnish.

1. In a kettle or deep saucepan, combine the fish bones, wine, water, coarsely chopped onions, bay leaf, split cloves of garlic, thyme sprigs, parsley sprigs, celery, salt and peppercorns. Simmer, uncovered, about 20 minutes. Strain, discarding the solids.

2. Meanwhile, prepare the potatoes and let them stand in cold water.

3. Heat the butter in a saucepan and add the minced garlic, finely chopped onions, green pepper and leeks. Cook, stirring, about 5 to 10 minutes until the mixture is wilted.

4. Sprinkle with flour and stir to distribute it evenly. Drain the potatoes and add them to the saucepan. Add six cups of the fish broth made in the first step. Let simmer 10 minutes or until the potatoes are tender.

5. Meanwhile, prepare the fish. If flounder or sole is used, you will note that there is a line of tiny fish bones running down the center of each fillet. Run a knife on each side of this line and discard it. Cut the fish fillets into one-and-one-half-inch cubes. Add the cubed fish to the chowder. Simmer about five to 10 minutes. Add the heavy cream, salt, pepper and Ricard or Pernod. Serve piping hot sprinkled with chopped parsley.

Yield: Six to eight servings.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1985

TECHNOLOGY

Chips With 'Intelligence'
Will Imitate Human Experts

By ANDREW POLLACK

New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — It has long been something of a paradox that the simplest tasks for the human mind — such as recognizing an object, understanding speech and language, and reasoning with common sense — have been among the most baffling and taxing tasks for computers.

Now, however, a variety of computer chips specifically designed for artificial intelligence are being developed. They promise to lead to computers that are faster and cheaper in performing such tasks as understanding language and in emulating human experts in such tasks as diagnosing diseases and offering investment advice.

Such developments are in the early stages. "There are all sorts of things going on in the laboratory," said Fred Ziebar, a semiconductor industry analyst at Dataquest, a market research company in San Jose, California.

But artificial intelligence chips are so close to reality that this year, for the first time, a panel will be devoted to the topic at the International Solid State Circuit conference, the annual scientific meeting for microchip designers that will be held in New York next month.

General-purpose computer chips, such as the microprocessors found in personal computers, are made of silicon. They are designed to perform a wide range of tasks. But specialized chips can be designed to perform specific tasks. Such specialized chips have been developed for such tasks as controlling the video image on screen and analyzing complex signals, such as those from radar and seismic tests.

Artificial intelligence has special needs that tax general-purpose computers. Today, researchers in artificial intelligence use machines specially tailored to process the computer language known as LISP. But these machines are expensive, ranging in price from \$20,000 to more than \$100,000.

Texas Instruments Inc., which sells a LISP machine, is working under a Department of Defense contract to shrink virtually the entire machine onto a single chip by 1986.

SYMBOLICS Inc. of Cambridge, Massachusetts, another vendor of such machines, says it also is working on shrinking its machine onto a chip over the next several years.

The development of such LISP processing chips would do for artificial intelligence what the development of the microprocessor did for general computing: shrinking the essential elements of a computer onto a single chip.

It would allow for a huge reduction in costs and size. It also would permit artificial intelligence to be "unembedded" in other products, just as microprocessors now are embedded in automobiles, refrigerators and pacemakers.

The Department of Defense, for instance, wants to place LISP processors in weapons and tanks, which would be able to maneuver by themselves and missiles, which would be able to pick out their own targets.

Last November, NCR Corp. introduced a chip specially designed for processing and analyzing images. One application will be in allowing robots to "see." The chip, developed with Martin Marietta Corp., can do many calculations in parallel. Conventional circuits do one task at a time and are rapidly overwhelmed by the huge number of calculations needed to analyze images.

Further progress as expected as chip technology improves. Developing a meaningful artificial intelligence chip will require putting at least 10 million logic elements, or gates, onto a single piece of silicon, according to Raj Reddy, director of the Robotics Institute at Carnegie Mellon University.

"By the year 2000, it is reasonable to have one billion gates on a chip," Mr. Reddy said. Even such a "super chip," he added, would have trouble thinking like a person.

Artificial intelligence has special needs that tax general-purpose computers.

EC Lists Projects
In Esprit

104 Research Efforts Picked

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — The European Community selected 104 projects last year to start the first five-year phase of a 10-year research program aimed at closing the technology gap with the United States, the community said Thursday.

The projects' total cost is 360 million European currency units (\$252 million). Half of each project is being financed by the EC Commission and half by the participants — predominantly companies, universities and research centers.

The program's only non-European links are to the European subsidiaries of four U.S.-based multinational corporations: IIT Corp., International Business Machines Corp., American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and Digital Equipment Corp. No Japanese companies are involved.

Additional projects to be chosen later will bring the five-year cost of the program to 1.5 billion ECU.

The program, approved by EC governments last February, is known as the European Strategic Program for Research and Development in Information Technology, or Esprit.

The EC Commission said its initial selection, from 441 proposals submitted, were final.

Esprit is designed to promote cooperation between European businesses and academic institutions in developing advanced microelectronics, software technology, advanced information processing, office systems and computer-aided manufacturing.

Much controversy was stirred over how many non-European companies should be allowed to participate. The link to IBM is particularly sensitive. A senior EC official said Thursday that a more visible IBM presence in Esprit would have been politically unpopular with member governments.

The official said IBM's only involvement would be the participation of its West German subsidiary, IBM Deutschland, in two projects.

Oil Dealer Loses to Japanese System

Tokyo Resists Free-Market Bid To Bring in Gas

By Susan Chira

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Taiji Sato had a modest proposal: He wanted to buy inexpensive gasoline from Singapore and sell it to Japanese consumers for less than they now pay.

Before he dropped the idea recently in a glare of publicity and ill will, the 31-year-old oil importer had clashed with the powerful Ministry of International Trade and Industry, lost his financial backing and helped to rekindle a debate about Japan's oil policy.

There are few issues as sensitive here as oil supplies, which the Japanese talk about with the emotion other nations reserve for defense.

Japan imports all of the oil it uses. In 1983, the last full year for which statistics are available, Japan imported 4.1 million barrels of oil a day and refined 3.2 million barrels a day.

Mr. Sato's business plan



Taiji Sato

seemed reasonable enough on the surface. But it contradicted longstanding government policy of refining crude oil into gasoline at home, and it ran counter to a Japanese belief that an individual's interests should give way when national interests are involved.

The idea of importing gasoline originated more than a year ago with a group of gasoline station owners. One oil company, Sawaishi Oil, imported a small amount of gasoline from Singapore, but dropped the plan at the trade ministry's request.

Mr. Sato, president of Lions Oil, a small distributor with 110 employees, then decided to go it alone. He arranged to import 3,000 kiloliters (780,000 gallons) of gasoline a month from Singapore and to distribute it through local gas stations, including several he owns.

The price was to be about 10 cents a liter (38 cents a gallon) cheaper than the standard price of high-octane gas here, about 60 cents a liter.

Japan's refineries and large oil distributors opposed the idea. So did the trade ministry.

Hiroshi Matsumura of the trade ministry's petroleum planning division said that Mr. Sato's proposal would have disrupted the government plan for assuring a stable supply of oil.

The trade ministry forecasts demand for oil and sets recommended levels of imports and reserves. For more than 30 years, Japan has maintained a policy of importing crude oil and then refining it in Japan to create other products, such as kerosene and gasoline.

The trade ministry requires refineries, which are licensed by

Declining Prices
Batter Profits of U.S. Oil Firms

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Two oil giants, Exxon Corp. and Mobil Corp., reported Thursday that their profits fell in the fourth quarter as tumbling prices for petroleum products cut into earnings.

Exxon, the world's biggest industrial company, said its profit slid 12.3 percent in the final three months of 1984 from a year earlier. Mobil, the second-largest U.S. oil company, said its fourth-quarter earnings dropped 36 percent.

Meanwhile, Standard Oil Co. (Ohio), said its profit fell 10 percent in the fourth quarter and dipped 1.3 percent for the year, reflecting refining setbacks and widening losses from its mining business.

Analysts had predicted the major oil companies would show lower earnings during the fourth quarter because of dropping crude oil prices amid the steady erosion in prices for gasoline, home heating oil and other petroleum-based products.

Both Exxon and Mobil had large writedowns for refinery shutdowns in the fourth quarter and both reported steep drops in results from refining petroleum products like gasoline and heating oil.

As an example of the problems facing oil companies, the securities firm First Boston Corp. estimated in a report last week that a Gulf Coast refiner paying the official price of \$29 a barrel for Arabian light oil was getting only \$24.84 a barrel on the open market for the products produced from the oil.

Exxon

Despite the fourth-quarter retreat, Exxon said gains from earlier in the year lifted profit for all of 1984 by 11 percent to \$5.52 billion from \$4.98 billion. Revenue jumped to \$97.28 billion from \$94.73 billion a year earlier — below the record \$108.1 billion of 1981.

Earnings in the fourth quarter fell to \$1.42 billion from \$1.62 billion a year earlier. Revenue dipped 1.1 percent to \$24.5 billion from \$24.8 billion.

Clifton C. Garvin Jr., Exxon's

chairman, said the refining and marketing of petroleum products, such as gasoline, "suffered significantly from downward pressure on product prices in most markets."

Exxon said its profits from refining and marketing fell 75.4 percent in the fourth quarter and were down 68.8 percent for the entire year, sliding to \$353 million from \$1.1 billion.

"It's obvious that refining and marketing still does not do well," said Rosario Iacono, an analyst at I.F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin. "I think that's the real killer."

Mobil said its 1984 earnings fell 15.3 percent and earnings in the fourth quarter fell to \$286 million from \$447 million.

Mobil said it had a \$77 million refining and marketing loss in the fourth quarter, compared with a \$174 million profit a year earlier. For the full year, refinery profits

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 5)

Exxon Is To Sell Unit in Europe

Reuters

NEW YORK — Exxon Corp. said Thursday that it had agreed to sell its electronic office business systems division outside the United States to Olivetti SpA of Italy.

No details of the sale agreement were available. Exxon Office Systems Corp. has marketing and direct sales operations in Europe.

Exxon said negotiations were continuing for the sale of the business system in the United States. The division, based in Stamford, Connecticut, makes Videx word processors, Qyx electric typewriters and Qyx facsimile printers. Exxon entered the office-systems business in the 1970s, but has been unable to compete with International Business Machines Corp. and Xerox.

World Bank Cuts Interest Rate, Fee

By Hobart Rowen

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The World Bank has cut the lending rate and a fee that it charges Third World loan customers, citing a gain of \$588 million in the first half of its 1985 fiscal year. The bank earned \$600 million in all of 1984.

The lending rate was reduced from 9.89 percent to 9.29 percent, effective Jan. 1.

Moreover, the bank's senior vice president for finance, Moeen A. Qureshi, said Wednesday that the so-called front-end fee introduced three years ago at 1.5 percent and now at a rate of 0.25 percent, would be "reduced" to zero. Mr. Qureshi said he preferred not to describe the fee as abolished, since it might sometime be reactivated.

Details of the World Bank's investment strategy showed that the bank had been keeping its assets in high-yielding dollar obligations and its liabilities in currencies that have been depreciating. The result has been a gain that the bank is now being pressed to use for the benefit of its poorest members.

Treasurer Eugene Rotberg said that, since most of the World Bank's regular loans were denominated in Japanese yen, Swiss francs and Deutsche marks, all of which have depreciated sharply against the dollar,

borrower nations could save as much as \$6 billion "if all of the \$31 billion in loans disbursed by the bank over the past seven years were to be repaid now."

Part of the World Bank's investment gain — expected to reach \$900 million for all of this fiscal year — will be allocated to World Bank reserves, Mr. Qureshi said. Another part of the money, said Mr. Rotberg, "can be used as a dividend where it will do some good." Last year, \$200 million of the bank's \$600-million gain was passed on to the International Development Association, the bank's low-interest aid arm.

Mr. Qureshi confirmed reports that World Bank loan commitments this fiscal year were expected to fall by about \$2 billion from an earlier projected \$12 billion to \$10 billion.

The return on short-term dollar investments in the first half of fiscal 1985 was 14.16 percent, against 11.19 for short-term non-dollar investments. On a book-value basis (interest rates plus realized gains) the average yield was 13.55 percent, compared with 9.81 percent for the first half of fiscal 1984.

The financial rate of return on short-term dollar investments — which includes unrealized as well as realized gains — comes to an even more spectacular 17.62 percent, Mr. Rotberg said.

Dollar Drops Amid Fears
Of Renewed Intervention

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar fell sharply Thursday amid reports that the Federal Reserve had joined European central banks in Tuesday's selloff of the currency.

Although there were no reports of intervention during the day, currency dealers said the dollar was restrained by fears of a repeat of Tuesday's dollar sales by central banks in West Germany, Britain, Austria and the United States.

Senior officials of the Finance Ministry in France said Thursday that the Fed sold \$46 million during the concerted market intervention by central banks on Tuesday to rein in the dollar.

The French statement was the first official word that the United States has intervened in world money markets in line with last week's declaration by the five major Western industrial countries that they would try to check any excessive surge by the dollar.

U.S. officials declined comment on the report, noting that it was official policy to not comment on currency-market interventions.

The dollar fell sharply in early New York trading, dropping briefly below 3.15 Deutsche marks right after one \$350 million commercial sell order from Europe. It bounced back to finish only slightly lower but dealers said they do not see a sharp recovery in the immediate future.

"It's not surprising that the dollar fell, the market is so nervous about central bank action," said Earl Johnson, vice president at Chicago's Harris Bank.

In London, the British pound recovered to \$1.1175 after falling to a record European low of \$1.1125 Wednesday. The pound dipped as low as \$1.10 in Hong Kong on Jan. 14.

As the trading day ended in New York, sterling was quoted at \$1.1188, against \$1.1128 late Wednesday.

Dollar rates in New York following the 4:30 P.M. EST release of the money supply figures, compared with late rates Wednesday, included: 3.1630 Deutsche marks, down from 3.17025; 2.6590 Swiss francs, down from 2.67075; and 9.6725 French francs, down from 9.6700.

Earlier in Europe, compounded with late rates Wednesday, included: 3.529 DM, down from 3.531; and 9.702 French francs, down from 9.710.

Gold finished the day at \$301 an ounce in both major European bullion centers, nudging up 25 cents in London and \$1 in Zurich. On the New York Commodity Exchange, gold bullion for current delivery fell \$1.90 to close at \$299.50 a troy ounce. (AP, Reuters, UPI)

Airlines Cite Sliding Pound
In Requests for Fare Hikes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Six airlines have asked Britain's Civil Aviation Authority to approve increases in air fares between London and the United States because of the declining pound.

A CAA spokesman said Wednesday that People Express and Virgin Atlantic Airways had asked for approval for price increases on their North Atlantic routes. He said a decision was likely in 10 days.

The spokesman also said that four major carriers, British Airways, British Caledonia, Pan American and Trans World Airways, had asked for fare changes ranging from a 3-percent cut to a 30-percent increase.

Virgin said it wants to increase its one-way fare to New York by £10 (\$11), to £139, on weekdays and by £20, to £149, on weekends in March. The fares then would be raised in June to £149 for weekdays and £159 for weekends.

If the request is approved, Virgin said fares from New York to London would increase in March to

\$219 from \$175. There would be no weekend surcharge.

People Express, whose costs are mainly dollar-based, has asked to change the rate at which it converts dollar prices from \$1.30 to the pound to \$1.10, bringing the single economy fare from Britain to £154 from £122. The premium class fare would rise to £409 from £338.

The People Express request includes an increase in the basic dollar fare from New York to London starting March 1 to \$169 from \$159 for economy class and to \$450 from \$439 for premium class.

Until their summer fares start in April, the major carriers offer a \$290 round-trip ticket to New York.

A British Airways spokesman said the only increases would be 10 percent at most and the majority would be only 2 percent to 3 percent.

"The pound-dollar relationship has a limited effect on us," the spokesman said. "Our business in dollars from the United States helps offset the change in rates." (UPI, Reuters)



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TDB is a member of the American Express Company, which has assets of US\$ 62.8 billion and shareholders' equity of US\$ 4.4 billion.



Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, the head office of Trade Development Bank, Geneva.

An American Express Company



NYSE Most Active				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	21,125	21 1/2	21 1/2	+1/4
IBM	10,000	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1/4
Intel	10,000	28 1/2	28 1/2	+1/4
Microsoft	10,000	34 1/2	34 1/2	+1/4
Apple	10,000	28 1/2	28 1/2	+1/4
Oracle	10,000	28 1/2	28 1/2	+1/4
Unisys	10,000	28 1/2	28 1/2	+1/4
Spacel	10,000	28 1/2	28 1/2	+1/4
Sealed	10,000	28 1/2	28 1/2	+1/4
East	10,000	28 1/2	28 1/2	+1/4

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30
Indust.	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30
Transp.	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30
Utilities	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30
Comp.	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30	1,279.11
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30	1,279.11
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30	1,279.11
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30	1,279.11

Thursdays NYSE Closing				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30

AMEX Diaries				
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Volume	Chg.
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30

NASDAQ Index				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30

AMEX Most Active				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30

NYSE Diaries				
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Volume	Chg.
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30

Dow Off 4.30 in Profit-Taking

United Press International
NEW YORK — Profit-taking hit blue-chips and other stocks Thursday, stalling the broad advance that has been building for more than two weeks.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 4.30 to 1,279.11. The Dow had climbed to within 6 points of its record high of 1,287.30 at midday, before heading lower.

The New York Stock Exchange index fell 0.24 to 102.03 and the price of an average share decreased 8 cents. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index lost 0.59 to 176.71.

Advances topped declines 899-769 among the 2,074 issues traded. It was the 14th consecutive session in which more stocks gained than lost.

Big Board volume was the seventh heaviest on record, amounting to 160.7 million shares. A total of 144.4 million shares traded Wednesday.

"It's a pause well within the category of profit-taking," said Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corp. The Dow industrials had a net gain of more than 47 points in the Monday-Wednesday period, and broader averages hit all-time highs.

He said the recent gains resulted from a "growing conviction that the Federal Reserve would not alter its policy of accommodation even though the economy has strengthened."

The analyst said the market would probably retrace a little bit than try a move to the upside again.

"We see a strong market, this is not like the one-day rallies we saw before," said Dudley Eppel of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette.

He said institutional investors may have raised funds by selling utility stocks, which did well in 1984, and taking profits in bonds. The institutions were said to be low on cash recently.

AT&T was the most active NYSE-listed is-

M-1 Falls \$2.8 Billion

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — The U.S. basic money supply, known as M-1, fell \$2.8 billion in the week ended Jan. 14, declining to a seasonally adjusted \$556.8 billion from a revised \$559.6 billion the previous week, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York said Thursday.

The previous week's figure had originally been reported at \$559.4 billion.

sue, gaining 1/4 to 2 1/4. Federal National Mortgage Assn. was second, up 1/4 to 16 1/4. Phillips Petroleum was third, rising 1/4 to 48. Phillips had been heavily traded this week amid speculation someone has been trying to accumulate a stake in the company.

Exxon, which reported fourth-quarter earnings of \$1.81 per share vs. \$1.90 in the same period a year earlier, lost 1/4 to 47. The company also said it was selling its foreign office systems business to Olivetti.

Mobil, which reported fourth-quarter net of 70 cents per share vs. \$1.10, lost 1/4 to 28 1/4. Atlantic Richfield fell 1/4 to 44 1/4 and Chevron 1/4 to 32 1/4. Indiana Standard gained 1/4 to 56 1/4 and Unocal 1 to 40.

Ohio Standard, which reported fourth-quarter net of \$1.15 per share vs. \$1.32, added 1/4 to 43 1/4.

Merrill Lynch gained 1/4 to 32 on heavy volume. The brokerage concern is likely to benefit from the recent heavy volume in the stock market.

Standard & Poor's Index				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30


AMEX Stock Index				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30

HOW CONTRARIANS REALIZED 800% PROFITS

In 1982, while the Dow was dropping under 800, when the majority of seers were bearish, we rebuked the consensus, predicting "THE DOW WILL RECOVER HITTING 750". It is also interesting to recall that at, or near, the nadir of despair, a prestigious publication featured a story headlined: "The Death of Equities". Their orthodox bionergered; the Bull rampaged to 1290, our optimism was vindicated. After the market soared, the same magazine released an article entitled: "The Re-Birth of Equities". Once again, they were myopic; the market sagged. A month ago, BusinessWeek published a lengthy discourse with the scolding title: "The Death of Mining", an obituary for the North American mining industry.

Our cerebral juices stir; we challenge their prosaic thinking. "Power Elitists" are pre-conditioned to buy into weakness, to sell into strength, as we recognized when our researchers recommended BOEING at \$18, FORD around \$17, G.M. at \$39, SEARS under \$19 (before splits), and other seasoned shares that the "Street" once scorned, misgarded by herd instinct. What gurus fail to divine is that "misery" has already been factored into the price of AMAX, ASARCO, INCO, NEWMONT, NORANDA and PHILIPS DODGE, that to sell after the "Group" has been decimated is to defy logic. When Elitists are ready to peddle their inventories, the Group will undergo a metamorphosis, fiscal events are rarely spontaneous combustion, movements are orchestrated.

Our forthcoming letter discusses why the DJ will gap over 1500, why mining shares will recover; in addition, CGR focuses upon a low-priced equity with the dynamics to vault to prominence, emulating the success of a recently recommended "special situation" that escalated 800% in a brief time-span. For your complimentary copy, please write to, or telephone...



CAPITAL GAINS RESEARCH

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Past performance does not guarantee future results

F.P.S. Financial Planning Services by
Kaiserbatt 112,
1012 PK Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Phone: (20) - 27 51 51
Telex 1656

NYSE Most Active				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	21,125	21 1/2	21 1/2	+1/4
IBM	10,000	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1/4
Intel	10,000	28 1/2	28 1/2	+1/4
Microsoft	10,000	34 1/2	34 1/2	+1/4
Apple	10,000	28 1/2	28 1/2	+1/4
Oracle	10,000	28 1/2	28 1/2	+1/4
Unisys	10,000	28 1/2	28 1/2	+1/4
Spacel	10,000	28 1/2	28 1/2	+1/4
Sealed	10,000	28 1/2	28 1/2	+1/4
East	10,000	28 1/2	28 1/2	+1/4

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30
Indust.	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30
Transp.	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30
Utilities	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30
Comp.	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30	1,279.11
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30	1,279.11
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30	1,279.11
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30	1,279.11

Thursdays NYSE Closing				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30

AMEX Diaries				
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Volume	Chg.
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30

NASDAQ Index				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30
1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	1,279.11	+4.30

Boating Rate Notes

Ch 11/15/85

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

2 Firms Develop
Insect-Defense
Gene for Crops

United Press International
PHILADELPHIA — Rohm & Haas Co. and Plant Genetic Systems NV of Brussels have announced an advance in genetic engineering that they said could lead to the development of crops resistant to insects.

However, the companies said the commercial potential of the research was not yet known.

For the first time, "an agriculturally important gene of bacterial origin was incorporated successfully into tobacco plants, providing the potential for plants to defend themselves against destructive insects," the companies said Wednesday.

Scientists altered the tobacco plants' genetic structure to produce a protein which has been widely used for many years in biological sprays to fight insects, the companies said.

Rohm & Haas is a chemical producer based in Philadelphia. Plant Genetic Systems was established in March 1983 to apply genetics to crop plants.

Distillers Co. Mothballs 10 Plants

By Bob Hagerly
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Distillers Co., drenched with huge inventories of Scotch whisky, said Thursday that it is mothballing about a third of its distilling capacity.

The company, whose labels include Johnnie Walker, Dewar's and White Horse, announced that it planned to cease production March 31 at 10 of its 34 malt distilleries

and close part of two others, laying off about 180 workers. The move comes about 18 months after Distillers announced the permanent closure of 11 distilleries.

Along with those of other whiskies, sales of Scotch have dropped sharply in recent years amid recession, a shift to wine, gin and vodka, and a growing preference for drinks with less alcohol. The Scotch Whisky Association esti-

mated 1984 sales at 900 million bottles, down 15 percent from the 1978 peak but about even with 1983.

Though Distillers said it had to reduce its inventories, the company added that the decline in sales apparently had halted.

Analysts remained cautious. "I think it's bottoming out, but it's going to be a very, very slow process of recovery," said Peter Large of the Edinburgh-based stockbrokerage of Wood, Mackenzie & Co.

Distillers, by far the biggest Scotch producer, has a bigger inventory problem than its major rivals and has lost market share in recent years, analysts say.

Scotch accounts for about 85 percent of the company's profit. Some analysts say Distillers is over-riding for a major diversification.

"They've got to make a big move," said Colin Humphreys of Springwood, Kamp-Gee & Co., a London brokerage.

Last May, Distillers bought Somerset Importers Ltd. of New York from Esmark Inc. for about \$250 million. Somerset is the exclusive U.S. importer of Johnnie Walker Scotch and Tanqueray gin.

The entire Scotch whisky industry, scattered among hundreds of towns, is severely depressed.

Trans-Pacific
Cable Planned
By 22 Firms

United Press International
KAUAI, Hawaii — A draft proposal to lay an undersea fiber-optics cable from California to Japan and Guam has been approved by American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and 21 other telecommunications companies.

The cable will cost about \$593 million and be able to carry the equivalent of 37,800 telephone calls simultaneously. AT&T said it will also transmit data, television and other services.

Work on the 7,200-nautical-mile (13,320-kilometer) system is scheduled for completion by the end of 1988. The project still requires approval by the U.S. and Japanese governments.

The system would reach from Point Arena, California, to Maui, Hawaii, then split into two legs, one to Agaña, Guam, and the other to Roko, Japan.

Companies with interests in the system include ITT World Communications, RCA Global Communications, MCI International and Western Union Corp.

NOTICE OF MEETING
of the holders of 12 1/2 % Partially Convertible
Debentures due 1990 of
TURBO RESOURCES LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the holders of the 12 1/2 % Partially Convertible Debentures due 1990 (hereinafter referred to as the "Debentures") of Turbo Resources Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "Company") issued under a trust indenture (hereinafter referred to as the "Trust Indenture") dated as of the 13th day of November, 1980 made between the Company and Trustee by Montreal Company, as trustee (which trust company was later replaced as trustee by Montreal Trust Company of Canada, hereinafter referred to as the "Trustee"), will be held at the Hyde Park Hotel, 66 Knightsbridge, in the City of London, England, on Tuesday, the 26th day of February, 1985, at the hour of 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon (Greenwich Mean Time), for the purposes of:

I. Considering and, if thought fit, passing as an extraordinary resolution or extraordinary resolutions pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Indenture one or more resolutions for the following purposes, namely:

A. To establish a committee to consist of three persons (or such other number as may be prescribed in the resolution), who need not be Debentureholders, with power and authority (subject to such limitations, if any, as may be prescribed in the resolution) to exercise, on behalf of the Debentureholders, all or any of the powers of the Debentureholders as are exercisable by extra-ordinary or other resolution, as shall be included in the resolution, including without limitation the powers referred to in the next following paragraph B; such resolution further to provide (i) for the employment of advisers and other assistants and for the payment by the Company of the expenses and disbursements of the committee and its reasonable compensation; (ii) that such committee shall continue in office during the pleasure of the Debentureholders, the members thereof, however, being entitled to resign at any time, and that vacancies occurring in the committee may be filled by persons selected by the remaining members; (iii) that neither the committee nor the members thereof shall be liable for any loss arising from any action taken or omitted to be taken by them in good faith relating to or in connection with the powers and authorities conferred by such resolution; and (iv) that all acts and things done by the committee within the authority delegated to it by such resolution shall be binding upon all Debentureholders and couponholders, as contemplated by the Trust Indenture.

B. Without limiting the generality of the powers to be conferred upon the committee pursuant to paragraph A above, to authorize the committee to (i) sanction any scheme for the reconstruction or reorganization of the Company; (ii) assent to any compromise or arrangement with any creditor or creditors of the Company or any class or classes of creditors of the Company, whether secured or otherwise, and with holders of any shares or other securities of the Company; and (iii) sanction the exchange of Debentures or coupons for, or the conversion of Debentures or coupons into, shares, bonds, debentures, notes or any other securities or obligations of the Company or any other company; whether in the context of a proposal for the restructuring of the indebtedness of the Company presented to the committee or otherwise, and to instruct the Trustee accordingly.

C. To authorize the Trustee from time to time to concur in and execute all deeds and documents, in form approved by the committee, supplemental to the Trust Indenture and embodying any modification, abrogation, alteration, compromise or arrangement of the rights of the Debentureholders and couponholders against the Company or against its property and any modification of or change in or omission from the provisions contained in the Trust Indenture which shall have been sanctioned by the committee.

II. Electing persons (who need not be Debentureholders) who so consent to serve on the committee contemplated by I above; and for such purpose proposed candidates for membership on the said committee may be nominated by another Debentureholder or themselves. Nominations may be made either at the meeting or by written notice delivered to the Trustee c/o Orion Royal Bank Limited as set forth below on or prior to the business day immediately preceding the day of the meeting.

The said meeting is being convened at the request of the Company in order to afford to the Debentureholders an opportunity to establish a committee to negotiate with the Company with respect to the Debentureholders' participation in the restructuring of the Company's indebtedness. Senior management representatives of the Company will be available at the meeting for discussion purposes.

This notice is given pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Indenture with the intent that any extraordinary resolution or extraordinary resolutions passed at the said meeting or any adjournment thereof shall, if passed in accordance with the provisions contained in the Trust Indenture in that behalf, be binding upon all the Debentureholders, whether present or absent, and couponholders and each and every Debentureholder and the Trustee (subject to the provisions for its indemnity contained in the Trust Indenture) shall be bound to give effect thereto accordingly, with the further intent that in considering and/or passing any resolution, extraordinary or otherwise, such meeting may modify, amend, change, amplify, add to or omit any of the matters and things hereinbefore specified, it being stipulated that the foregoing does not purport to specify the terms of any resolution or resolutions to be proposed at the meeting, but only to indicate the general nature of the business to be transacted thereat and in general terms the subject matter of any extraordinary resolution or extraordinary resolutions to be submitted thereat.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Indenture and regulations made thereunder, Debentureholders desiring to be present and vote at the meeting without producing their Debentures may deposit same with any of the depositaries named below and will receive in exchange voting certificates which will entitle the holder named therein to be present and vote at the meeting and at any adjournment thereof and to appoint a proxy (who need not be a Debentureholder) to represent and vote for the holder at such meeting and at any adjournment thereof in the same way as if the holder so named in the voting certificate were the actual bearer of the Debentures specified in such voting certificate; Debentures so deposited will be held on deposit until after the meeting and any adjournment thereof and will then be returned to the depositor.

Copies of recently-published financial reports concerning the Company and other publicly-available information relevant to its restructuring, together with instructions and forms for depositing Debentures, forms of voting certificates, specimens of instruments of proxy, forms to nominate candidates for the committee and other information may be obtained on application to any of the depositaries at the addresses set forth below.

Save as aforesaid, the only persons who shall be recognized at the meeting or any adjournment thereof as the holders of any Debentures or as entitled to vote or be present at the meeting or any adjournment thereof shall be the persons who produce Debentures and/or voting certificates at the meeting or any adjournment thereof.

In the event that the said meeting shall be adjourned by reason of failure to attain a quorum, those Debentureholders present in person or by proxy at the adjourned meeting may transact the business contemplated by this notice.

For the convenience of Debentureholders unable to attend the meeting, proxies, voting certificates and forms to nominate candidates for the committee may be sent to Montreal Trust Company of Canada, c/o Orion Royal Bank Limited, Principal Paying Agent, 1 London Wall, London, England EC2Y 5JX, Attention: Colin Tibbles, and, in order to be relied upon, must be received at such address on or prior to the business day immediately preceding the date of the meeting.

All persons intending to attend at the meeting are asked to arrive at least one hour prior to the scheduled commencement for registration and other similar administrative purposes.

Dated the 18th day of January, 1985

MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY OF CANADA,
Trustee
411 8th Avenue S.W.
Calgary, Alberta
Canada T2P 1E7

The depositaries contemplated by the above mentioned notice are as follows:

Montreal Trust Company of Canada
Attention: Corporate Trust Department
• 411 - 8th Avenue S.W.
Calgary, Alberta T2P 1E7
• 1 Place Ville Marie
Montreal, Quebec H3B 3L6
• 15 King Street West
Toronto, Ontario M5H 1B4
• 466 Howe Street
Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 2A8

• Orion Royal Bank Limited,
1 London Wall,
London, England EC2Y 5JX
• Credit Suisse, Paradeplatz 8,
CH 8001, Zurich, Switzerland
• Banque Generale du Luxembourg S.A.,
14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg
• Euro-clear Clearance System Limited,
c/o Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of
New York, 35 Avenue des Arts,
1040 Brussels, Belgium
• Cedit S.A.
67 Boulevard Grande-du-Chesse
Charlotte P.O.B. 10081010 Luxembourg

Tokyo Resists Gasoline Plan

(Continued from Page 9)
The government, to keep on hand an adequate supply of kerosene, the 12 large refining and distribution companies that dominate the industry have chosen to price kerosene low and make up the costs of refining by charging relatively high gasoline prices.

If other oil importers were to follow Mr. Sato's lead and import gasoline, Mr. Matsumura said, a fierce price war would probably ensue, hurting small, financially weak gasoline stations. To make up for lower gasoline prices, refineries and distributors would probably charge more for kerosene, raising home heating bills. And if gasoline were imported directly, Mr. Matsumura said, the imports of crude oil would probably fall, causing shortages in other products.

While the gasoline was en route last month from Singapore to Japan, Mr. Sato received a letter from the trade ministry requesting that he send the gasoline back.

The trade ministry had no legal authority to force Mr. Sato to drop

his plan. But all oil importers must report their plans to the ministry, which may then offer "administrative guidance."

The economic crisis that followed the worldwide energy shortage of the early 1970s cast a long shadow in Japan. "During the oil crisis we could see that shortages and price fluctuations must be kept at a minimum," Mr. Matsumura said. "So the overall oil policy must be an exception from the free-market mechanism."

Mr. Sato rejected that argument. He said he threatened what he labeled a "cartel" of large distributors and refiners that have benefited from government policies.

After the trade ministry's opposition, Mr. Sato said, the bank leading him the money to buy the gasoline withdrew its support.

Mr. Sato said he had spent about \$1.2 million on the deal, but would make up most of his loss by selling the gasoline to another oil company. With the trade ministry's permission, the gasoline will be classified as naphtha to clear customs.

Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

United States		Year		Year	
American Bank		1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	\$1,025	\$1,025	\$1,025	\$1,025	\$1,025
Net Inc.	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$125
Per Share	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25
Mellon Bank		1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	\$1,025	\$1,025	\$1,025	\$1,025	\$1,025
Net Inc.	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$125
Per Share	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25
Deat & Kraft		1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	\$1,025	\$1,025	\$1,025	\$1,025	\$1,025
Net Inc.	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$125
Per Share	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25
Midland Bank		1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	\$1,025	\$1,025	\$1,025	\$1,025	\$1,025
Net Inc.	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$125
Per Share	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25
Norfolk Sitem		1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	\$1,025	\$1,025	\$1,025	\$1,025	\$1,025
Net Inc.	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$125
Per Share	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25
3 M		1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	\$1,025	\$1,025	\$1,025	\$1,025	\$1,025
Net Inc.	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$125
Per Share	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25
Stand. Oil Ohio		1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	\$1,025	\$1,025	\$1,025	\$1,025	\$1,025
Net Inc.	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$125
Per Share	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25
Kimberly-Clark		1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	\$1,025	\$1,025	\$1,025	\$1,025	\$1,025
Net Inc.	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$125
Per Share	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25
Mobi		1984	1983	1984	1983
Revenue	\$1,025	\$1,025	\$1,025	\$1,025	\$1,025
Net Inc.	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$125
Per Share	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25

FINAL NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SECURITIES LISTED BELOW

Persons holding the securities listed below must surrender them to the Exchange Agent, Raymond F. Glenn, Director, Reorganization Accounting and Claims, The Penn Central Corporation, 1700 Market Street, 17th Floor, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103, not later than April 30, 1985 in order to be certain they will receive payment for such securities. Securities may also be surrendered between May 1, 1985 and December 31, 1986; however, payment will only be made with respect to the first \$3 million in face amount of bonds and distribution value of securities surrendered in that period. The date of actual receipt of securities by the Exchange Agent shall determine the timeliness of the surrender.

BONDS

Boston & Albany RR Co. 4 1/2 % Improvement Mortgage Bonds due 1978
Carthage & Adirondack Ry. Co. 4 % First Mortgage Bonds due 1981
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co. 4 % Series A and 5 % Series B General Mortgage Bonds due 1993
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co. 4 1/2 % Series E Refunding and Improvement Mortgage Bonds due 1977
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co. 4 % St. Louis Division First Collateral Trust Bonds due 1990
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co. 4 % Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Division Mortgage Bonds due 1991
Connecting Ry. Co. 3 1/2 % Series A First Mortgage Bonds due 1976
Elmira & Williamsport RR Co. 5 % Income Bonds due 2862
Kanawha & Michigan Ry. Co. 4 % First Mortgage Bonds due 1990
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Ry. Co. 3 1/2 % Gold Mortgage Bonds due 1997
Michigan Central RR Co. 4 1/2 % Series C Refunding and Improvement Mortgage Bonds due 1979
Mohawk & Malone Ry. Co. 3 1/2 % Consolidated Mortgage Bonds due 2002
Mohawk & Malone Ry. Co. First Mortgage 4 % Bonds due 1991
New Jersey Junction RR Co. 4 % First Mortgage Bonds due 1986
New York & Putnam RR Co. 4 % First Mortgage Bonds due 1993
New York Central & Hudson River RR Co. 3 1/2 % Gold Mortgage Bonds due 1997
New York Central & Hudson River RR Co. (NYC RR Co.) Ref. & Impr. Mortgage 4 1/2 % Series A and 5 % Series C Bonds due 2013
New York Central & Hudson River RR Consolidation Mortgage 4 % Series A Bonds due 1998
New York Central & Hudson River RR Lake Shore Collateral 3 1/2 % Bonds due 1998
New York Central & Hudson River RR Michigan Central Collateral 3 1/2 % Bonds due 1998
New York Central RR Co. 5 1/2 % Collateral Trust Bonds due 1980
New York Central RR Co. 5 1/2 % Collateral Trust Bonds due 1980
New York Central RR Co. 6 % Collateral Trust Bonds due 1980
New York Central RR Co. 6 % Collateral Trust Bonds due 1990
New York Connecting RR Co. 2 1/2 % Series B Bonds due 1975
New York, New Haven & Hartford RR Co. 4 1/2 % Harlem River Division First Mortgage Bonds due 1973
Northern Central Ry. Co. 4 1/2 % and 5 % Series A General and Refunding Mortgage Bonds due 1974
Penn Central Co. 6 1/2 % Collateral Trust Bonds due 1993
Pennsylvania RR Co. 4 1/2 % Series D General Mortgage Bonds due 1981
Pennsylvania RR Co. 4 1/2 % Series E General Mortgage Bonds due 1984
Pennsylvania RR Co. 3 1/2 % Series F General Mortgage Bonds due 1985
Peoria & Eastern Ry. Co. 4 % Income Bonds due 1990
Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington RR Co. 5 % Series B General Mortgage Bonds due 1974
Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington RR Co. 4 1/2 % Series C General Mortgage Bonds due 1977
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis RR Co. 5 % Series A General Mortgage Bonds due 1970
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis RR Co. 5 % Series B General Mortgage Bonds due 1975
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis RR Co. 3 1/2 % Series E General Mortgage Bonds due 1975
West Shore RR Co. 4 % First Mortgage Bonds due 2361

STOCK CERTIFICATES

Beech Creek RR Co. common capital
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co. common and preferred
Cleveland & Pittsburgh RR Co. guaranteed 7 % and special guaranteed betterment 4 %
Delaware RR Co. capital
Erie & Pittsburgh RR Co. capital
Fl. Wayne & Jackson RR Co. common and preferred
Holyoke & Westfield RR Co. capital
Kalamazoo, Allegan & Grand Rapids RR Co. capital
Little Miami RR Co. capital and special gtd. betterment
Mahoning Coal RR Co. common and preferred
Michigan Central RR Co. capital
Northern Central Ry. Co. capital
Norfolk and Worcester RR Co. preferred stock
Peoria and Eastern Ry. Co. capital
Philadelphia & Trenton RR Co. capital
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. common, preferred, original guaranteed 7 % and guaranteed special 7 %
Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula Ry. Co. preferred
United New Jersey RR & Canal Co. capital
West Jersey & Seashore RR Co. capital

BY ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, NO DISTRIBUTION WILL BE MADE UNDER THE TERMS OF THE AMENDED PLAN OF REORGANIZATION OF PENN CENTRAL TRANSPORTATION COMPANY AND CERTAIN OF ITS SUBSIDIARIES, DATED MARCH 17, 1978, TO ANY PERSON WHOSE SECURITIES ARE RECEIVED BY THE EXCHANGE AGENT AFTER DECEMBER 31, 1986, AND DISTRIBUTION IS CERTAIN ONLY FOR SECURITIES RECEIVED BY THE EXCHANGE AGENT BY APRIL 30, 1985. NO EXTENSIONS OF TIME OR OTHER EXTRAORDINARY RELIEF BEYOND THE DECEMBER 31, 1986 DEADLINE WILL BE GRANTED.

If you are uncertain about your rights as a security holder or you need forms to apply for the distribution payable in respect of your security, it is suggested you write the Exchange Agent or call (215) 972-3065.

THE PENN CENTRAL CORPORATION

By: Francis A. Kereken,
Secretary

صكراحت الاصل

3 (Continued from Page 10)

2587	2029	Andy	2191	2305	2170
2588	2029	Jul	2180	2187	2148
2589	2029	Sam	2160	2160	2125
2590	1999	Dec	2283	2290	2285
2591	2029	Mar	2075	2080	2075
2592	2185	Mary	2083	2090	2083
2593	2185				
Priv. Sales			2,340		
Prov. Day Clean Int.			25,839	up 182	

بين الأهل

1:50

[illegible]

1

Season	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
--------	-----	------	------	-----	-------	------

COORDINATES		MONTHS			
NO	NAME (last, first, middle)	1970	1971	1972	1973
2070	1968	1970	1971	1972	1973
2071	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
2072	1970	1970	1971	1972	1973
2073	1971	1970	1971	1972	1973
2074	1972	1970	1971	1972	1973
2075	1973	1970	1971	1972	1973
2076	1974	1970	1971	1972	1973
2077	1975	1970	1971	1972	1973
2078	1976	1970	1971	1972	1973
2079	1977	1970	1971	1972	1973
2080	1978	1970	1971	1972	1973
2081	1979	1970	1971	1972	1973
2082	1980	1970	1971	1972	1973
2083	1981	1970	1971	1972	1973
2084	1982	1970	1971	1972	1973
2085	1983	1970	1971	1972	1973
2086	1984	1970	1971	1972	1973
2087	1985	1970	1971	1972	1973
2088	1986	1970	1971	1972	1973
2089	1987	1970	1971	1972	1973
2090	1988	1970	1971	1972	1973
2091	1989	1970	1971	1972	1973
2092	1990	1970	1971	1972	1973
2093	1991	1970	1971	1972	1973
2094	1992	1970	1971	1972	1973
2095	1993	1970	1971	1972	1973
2096	1994	1970	1971	1972	1973
2097	1995	1970	1971	1972	1973
2098	1996	1970	1971	1972	1973
2099	1997	1970	1971	1972	1973
2100	1998	1970	1971	1972	1973
2101	1999	1970	1971	1972	1973
2102	2000	1970	1971	1972	1973
2103	2001	1970	1971	1972	1973
2104	2002	1970	1971	1972	1973
2105	2003	1970	1971	1972	1973
2106	2004	1970	1971	1972	1973
2107	2005	1970	1971	1972	1973
2108	2006	1970	1971	1972	1973
2109	2007	1970	1971	1972	1973
2110	2008	1970	1971	1972	1973
2111	2009	1970	1971	1972	1973
2112	2010	1970	1971	1972	1973
2113	2011	1970	1971	1972	1973
2114	2012	1970	1971	1972	1973
2115	2013	1970	1971	1972	1973
2116	2014	1970	1971	1972	1973
2117	2015	1970	1971	1972	1973
2118	2016	1970	1971	1972	1973
2119	2017	1970	1971	1972	1973
2120	2018	1970	1971	1972	1973
2121	2019	1970	1971	1972	1973
2122	2020	1970	1971	1972	1973
2123	2021	1970	1971	1972	1973
2124	2022	1970	1971	1972	1973
2125	2023	1970	1971	1972	1973
2126	2024	1970	1971	1972	1973
2127	2025	1970	1971	1972	1973
2128	2026	1970	1971	1972	1973
2129	2027	1970	1971	1972	1973

184.85	151.00	Jun	183.80	183.80	180.75	182.50	+1.75
187.50	157.75	Sept	182.00	182.00	179.30	180.00	+1.50
181.00	157.00	Nov	179.00	180.50	178.75	178.75	+2.25
180.00	156.00	Jan	178.00	178.40	178.68	178.68	

[illegible]

1.4450	1.0890	Sep 1.0950	1.1015	1.0950	1.0980	+56
1.2710	1.0910	Dec 1.0960	1.0985	1.0960	1.0940	+35
Est. Sales 9,570 Prev. Sales 8,217						
Dom. Prod. Cont. Int. 10,000 - 10,445						

CCYT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CMAC:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMAL:	International Monetary Market
	Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYSCSE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYICE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMMER:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYMEX:	New York Mercantile Exchange
SCBT:	Sanago City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

32%	22%	Shurin	74	23	12	1164	33%	32%	32%	+ 96
9%	4%	Shoetwn			9	147	6%	6%	6%	- 96
78%	12	Showbr	40	39	14	166	15%	15	15%	+ 96
24%	19%	Shwbr	144	30	7	104	25%	25%	25%	+ 96

3 months	733.00	733.50	735.00	736.00
6 months	733.00	733.50	735.00	736.00
3 months	535.00	535.50	536.00	535.00
aluminum:				
spot	972.00	974.00	977.50	978.50
3 months	1,002.00	1,003.50	1,007.50	1,007.50
nickel:				
spot	4,020.00	4,025.00	4,050.00	4,010.00
3 months	4,510.00	4,515.00	4,480.00	4,490.00

Source: Reuters.

84	28	UAL	.50e	1.1	7	4622	47%	461%	463%	+ 7%
24	24	UAL pt	2.40	7.8		235	32	31%	31%	
4%	7%	UCCEI			\$7	287	15%	14%	15%	+ 1%

	0000	0000	0000	Troma World Corp	0000000000	7
	15	2-11	2-18	United Fruit Co	0000000000	7
		4-1	3-4	Uniflita Colorado	0000000000	7
		2-11	2-11	Uni Michigan	0000000000	7
		4-15	3-9	Univ Missouri Bldg	0000000000	7
	17	2-30	2-11	Universal Foods	0000000000	7
		4-15	3-9	Wisconsin Elec Pwr	0000000000	7
		3-11	2-15	A-Ansett; M-Mantel; Q-Quart		
	16	3-11	2-15	Source: UPI.		
		3-12	2-22			

9	6%	Wielbort	5.3	75	83%	8	83% + 1/4
3	8	Wilfred n		457	134%	124%	134% + 8%
17%	22%	William	1.40	4.8	1257	299%	299% — 1/4

2-29	2-15	Feb	1,160	1,200	Md	Ash
2-28	2-7	Mar	1,150	1,200	Ny	1,140
2-1	2-1	Apr	1,150	1,200	Ind	1,140
2-15	2-4	May	1,130	1,170	Pa	1,180
2-1	3-15	Jun	1,120	1,160	Ill	1,150
2-15	2-7	Jul	1,110	1,150	Cal	1,140
3-1	2-7	Aug	1,110	1,150	Tex	1,140
3-1	2-7	Sep	1,100	1,140	Wash	1,140
3-1	2-7	Oct	1,090	1,140	Ohio	1,140
3-1	2-7	Nov	1,080	1,140	Penn	1,140
3-1	2-7	Dec	1,070	1,140	Vt	1,140
3-1	2-7	Jan	1,060	1,140	N.H.	1,140

Volume: 6 lots of 25 tons.
Source: Reuters.

1

Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

Jan. 24

Sales in thousands unless otherwise noted

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

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include the nationwide price at the closing on March 31.

the Closing on Wall Street?

[illegible]

Exp. date: _____ Signature: _____
(Necessary for VISA Card purchases)
Name (in block letters): _____
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(Continued From Back Page)

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BUSINESS PEOPLE

ICI Appoints Toshiba Chief To Its Board

By Brenda Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Imperial Chemical Industries PLC, which has been rapidly expanding its business outside of Europe, has appointed a Japanese executive to its board.

ICI, Britain's largest chemical company, said Shuichi Saba, 65, would become a non-executive director on Feb. 1. Since June 1980, Mr. Saba has served as president and chief executive officer of Toshiba Corp., a maker of electrical and electronic equipment.

Mr. Saba will become ICI's seventh non-executive director. The only other non-Briton is Walther

Kiep, managing partner of Gradmann & Hoyer, a West German insurance company. Mr. Kiep has been an ICI director since 1982.

A spokesman for ICI said Mr. Saba's appointment was "part of the internationalizing of ICI."

E.F. Hutton International Inc. said Ronni A. Mattalia and James V. Kidd have joined its Geneva office from Merrill Lynch in Geneva, where they served for 18 years and 24 years, respectively. E.F. Hutton is a New York-based securities firm.

National Westminster Bank PLC said Geoff Abell has been appointed senior vice president, with responsibility for its New York mining and metals office. He succeeds Alistair Beeston, who returns to Britain at the end of his tour of duty. Mr. Abell had been a manager in NatWest's mining and metals section in the London head office.

Foster SA, the French mineral water, soda and fruit juice company, has named Jacques Bombal director-general adjoint. He had been a senior official in the French Agricultural Ministry.

Lloyds Bank PLC said Sir John Hedley Greenborough will become a deputy chairman of the bank and of Lloyds Bank UK Management Ltd., a director of Lloyds Bank International Ltd. He will take up these posts following the London-based bank's annual general meeting May 1 and the retirement of Sir Bernard Scott. Sir John is chairman of Newmarket Ltd. and deputy chairman of Bowater Corp. Also, Sir Robin Ibbot will become a director of Lloyds Bank and of Lloyds Bank International on April 1. He will be retiring as chairman and chief executive of

Shell UK-Ltd. at the end of March. Barclays Bank UK said Robin Hoyer Millar has been appointed a director. He is deputy chairman of Barclays Bank Trust Co.

Nordic Bank PLC said that Stein Wessel-Aas will become managing director and chief executive officer and John R. Scater non-executive chairman as of Feb. 1. Mr. Scater is the bank's managing director; Mr. Wessel-Aas is one of three deputy managing directors. Borge A. Leath, deputy chief executive of Nordic Bank's Oslo-based parent, Den Norske Creditbank, will become Nordic's non-executive deputy chairman on the same date.

ADVERTISING INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

24 January 1985

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the 197: (b) - daily; (w) - weekly; (m) - monthly; (q) - quarterly; (a) - annually.

ALMA MANAGEMENT

(w) ALMA INVESTMENT FUND \$14.40

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